The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 5. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28, 1894. NO. 48

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 9th, 1893, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.50 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 P. M., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 6.35 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 6.32, a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.47 6.32 a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.47, 6.32 a. m. 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:05 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:37; Birmingham, 6.42, Spruce Creek, 6:53; Petersburg, 7:06; Huntingdon, 7:20; Mapleton, 7:35; Mount Union, 7:41; Harrisburg, 10:20 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:30 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 12:25 p. m., Mount Union 6:09 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:23; Altoona, 7:40 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:30 p. m.

Main Line Express arrives leaves Pittsburg at 8.00 A. M., Altoona 11.50 A. M., Huntingdon 12:48, P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.20 P. M., Philadelphia 6.50 P. M.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 9:05 a. m., daily, Altoona, 12:50 p. m., Huntingdon, 1:45 p. m., Mount Harrisburg, 4:15, and arrives at Philadelphia at 7:16 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:30 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 6.
p. m.	a. m	a m.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
1 18	9 16	6 20	Robertsdale	8 09	11 45	2 04
1 28	9 26	6 30	Cook's	7 57	11 33	1 54
1 41	9 39	6 43	Cole's	7 43	11 20	1 31
2 06	10 09	7 03	Saltillo	7 03	10 50	1 01
2 13	10 16	7 20	Three Springs	6 55	10 42	12 54
2 25	10 29	7 33	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	12 42
		7 46	Rockhill	6 30a		
		am.		6 51p		
2 38	10 42	7 56		9 58	12 25	
2 53	10 58	8 02	Shirley	6 35	9 42	12 10
3 09	11 06	8 10	*Augh. Mills	6 28	9 34	12 03
3 14	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 15	9 20	11 50

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 3.50, P. M., Cook's, 4.00, Cole's, 4.13, Saltillo, 4.38, Three Springs, 4.45, Beersville, 4.58, Rockhill, 5.11, Shirley, 5.26, Aughwick, 5.33; arrive Mt. Union, 5.47, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.13, Shirley, 4.20, Rockhill, 4.36, Beersville, 4.48, Three Springs, 5.10, Saltillo, 5.17, Cole's, 5.47, Cook's, 5.59; arrive Robertsdale, 6:12, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 41	L Rockhill A	7 50	4 50
6 29	9 34	*Blacklog	7 57	4 57
6 21	9 26	*Cedar Rock	8 05	5 05
6 17	9 22	*Locke Vall'y	8 09	5 09
6 11	9 16	*Shade Gap	8 15	5 15
5 59	8 59	Stair	8 27	5 27
5 50	8 50	A Goshorn L	8 36	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

New Stage Route.

—BETWEEN—

Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.

Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

SIX each month, and articles on Fashnio, SHORT and all matters of interest to the home STORIES Finely illustrated. $1.50 a year. AMPLE copy for five two-cent stamps

ARTUR'S HOME MAGAZINE
Philapeldhia, Pa,

LIFE'S LIGHT AND SHADE.

How Fortune's Wheel Goes Around The True Story of the Tragedy in One Woman's Life.

"All the world's a stage."

Shakespeare said this, and all experience confirms its truth. Most actors on the mimic stage play their parts, be they tragedy or comedy, because they are assigned to them, not because they like them best. And on the stage of real life the men and women who are players have to do the same. But one hasn't to be wholly a pessimist to arrive at the conclusion that more tragedy than comedy falls to the common lot.

Here are three scenes in a drama of real life.

Three years ago, in the great stone capitol of one of the leading States of the Union, a Commonwealth voted for the beauty of its women and the high spirit and chivalry of its men, the annual "Governor's ball" was at its height. The very cream of the State's society was present—"fair women and brave men," statesmen, soldiers, matrons, society belles and society buds, all joining in the pleasures of this high official and social function.

"Amid the throng"—presumably the proper phrase, albeit hackneyed—were two young girls, both beautiful. One, dark and stately, gracious although somewhat reserved in her demeanor, was the daughter of the then Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court. The other fair and slender, gracious, too, but radiant with an unaffected gayety, was perhaps the most popular with the younger participants in the scene. And yet it was hard to determine which was most prominent there. But they had no rivals save each other. Then, as on all other occasions in the circle in which they moved, they were the acknowledged queens, reigning jointly perhaps, but with undisputed sway.

Among the young men who met both and fell unresisting victims to their beauty, was one from a neighboring State and city. Although he was not soon to see either again, the recollection of their charms and grace never left his memory.

That was three years ago. Last week, and in the city where he lived, this same young man was leaving, late at night, one of its most fashionable clubs when he saw a woman standing in the shadows of the street. The night was bitterly cold and the hour possibly an unusual one for a woman to be out alone. But one sees many sights in a great city and he was hastening by when the electric light, which had been burning dimly in the great glass globe, blazed brilliantly out and fell full on the woman's face. One glance brought back the scene at the ball, for here, alone, plainly dressed, pale and changed, though beautiful still, was the blonde girl who had been the center of an admiring throng that night three years ago. He approached and spoke, but she drew back and said she did not know him, and it was only when he told her who he was, where he had met her and the friends who had introduced them that she admited that she recognized him.

"But what are you doing here!" he asked.

"I am waiting for a—for a friend," was the hesitating reply.

Waiting for a friend at that hour and there! It needed no occult powers to tell that something was wrong. So this young man, "a man of the world," in common parlance, realized that something should be done, and at length persuaded her not to stand there longer on such a night and took her to a quiet restaurant. She was not hungry, oh, no! But when food was served she ate with the eager relish of one who has fasted long. And then gradually, not with tears, but with the very calmness of despair, her story was told. A story? A tragedy.

Within a year after the "Governor's ball" she had eloped with and married one of the handsomest and gayest young men in her set. Fast? Yes, a little—then—but stylish, agreeable, fascinating. It was true he drank and gambled, bnt not more than most of his acquaintances, and he was of good family and a gentleman. Any prospects? Not many, unless his sowing of wild oats should bring a richer harvest than that cereal usually yields. But they loved each other—or they thought they did—"and so they were married." Her father, always bitterly opposed to the lover, forbade her his house and utterly disowned her. Her mother—well, she always loves her child.

Her husband took her to his parents' home—an unwelcome guest. Then came the reaping of his wild oats, as ever an unprofitable crop. He began to go down.

He drank deeper, gambled more, grew first neglectful, then cruel Then he abandoned her and went away.

"He is dealing faro in New Orleans, I hear," she said.

His father's home was hers no longer. And then as if fate delighted in making a foot ball of her fortunes, inflammatory rheumatism racked her frame for months and left her with a crooked, shortened limb, a halting cripple for life. Former friends helped her as long as they could, and in answer to her pleading letters her mother sent her money until her father discovered it and refused to even give his wife any funds, lest they should be spent in relieving the dire necessities of his own flesh and blood. The regulation "stern parent" of the story books, wasn't he?

And here, in three short years, was this young woman, deserted, friendless, crippled, penniless, but beautiful still. Friendless? Well, not altogether, it might be said. It is but a poor play that has only one villain. There are generally more than one, but of different types. In her old home was another young man, an admirer in early days, and he had never lost sight of her. Her extremity was his opportunity, and in her desolation and despair there came letters that spoke a perlious temptation. For a long time their pleadings fell on deaf ears. But there came a day when starvation stilled conscience, and she wrote him to come. She was awaiting his arrival on a late train when the veriest chance threw this former ball room acquaintance across her path.

"What would you have me do?" she asked in the very defiance of despair. "Must I starve?"

Some women do starve. And then there is always the almshouse. But neither is pleasant. And some people have queer ideas about both. They are unreasonable, doubtless, but we are all reasonable, on some things.

And that was her story. This "man of the world," blushing to himself, perhaps, at appearing in the role of a philanthropist, took her to a respectable boarding house, told some plausible lie, at which the Recording Angel tried to look severe and made a most lamentable failure, and provided her with money for her immediate needs. And there she is to-day, a derelict nn life's ocean, moored in a temporary haven.

Three days after this young man was in Washington and standing in the foyer of Albaugh's Theater watching the fashionable world at the capital throng in on the opening night of the Irving and Terry engagement. There were Senators and Representatives and heads of departments, and beautiful women gorgeously attired. It was a scene such as he had witnessed at the "Governor's ball," although even more fashionable and distinguished in its participants. One of the most prominent in the Senate entered, accompanied by his daughter, "dark and stately and gracious" still. There was a glance of recognition and a bow and then she swept to the box, where her beauty attracted many eyes from the mimic scene wherein Irving and Terry portrayed the ambitions and sorrows of Thomas A'Becket and Rosamund. And thus, within four short days, he had met for the first time in three years, both the beauties who had reigned supreme at the "Governor's ball"—one still a belle, the other an outcast! How peace and plenty, woe and want, jostle each other on the stage of life!

Just above the theater the gray walls of the Treasury Department loomed up against the sky. Within the doors there enters every morning a man prominent and highly respected, who holds a responsible position under the government. He is the father of this woman whom the charity of a comparative stranger saved from starvation and ruin.

One of life's tragedies, isn't it? And every word of it is true.

In Fancy's Realm.

"Yes," said the editor, as he put his gum brush into the ink bottle and tried to paste on a clipping with his pen—"yes the great fault of newspaper contributors is carelessness. Indeed," he continued, as he dropped the copy he had been writing into the waste-basket and marked "Editorial," across the corner of a poem entitled "An Ode to Death," contributors are terribly careless. You would be surprised," said he, as he clipped out a column of fashion notes and labelled them "Agricultnre," "to see the slipshod writing that comes into the editorial sanctum. Misspelled, unpunctuated, written on on both sides of the sheet, illegible, ungramatical stuff. Contributors are terribly careless. They are—"

Just then the office boy came in, in that dictatorial and autocratic manner he has, demanded more copy, and the editor handed him the love-letter he had just written to his sweetheart.—*Ex.*

The Strife of Greatness.

BY ERNEST GILMORE.

"Be great in act as you have been in thought;
Be stirring as the time; be fire with fire;
Threaten the threat'ner and outface the brow
Of craggy horror; so shall inferior eyes,
That borrow their behaviors from the great,
Grow great by your example, and put on
The dauntless spirit of resolution."

The truly great man or woman is the one who seeks the approbation of God, as the first step to be taken in any and every undertaking.

"The greatest man," says Channing, "is he who chooses the right with invincible resolutions; who resists the sorest temptations from within and without; who bears the heaviest burdens cheerfully; who is the calmest in storms, and whose reliance on truth, on virtue, on God, is the most unfaltering."

It does not make a man great to go up in a balloon. He may go up quite high, but he is liable to come down very suddenly.

It is Dr. Bushnell who says, "The great and successful men of history are commonly made by the great occasions they fill. They are the men who had faith to come and be what the successes of their faith would make them."

A boy, who had a great desire to become a great man, was asked:

"How are you to become great?"

"By going to Washington," was his answer, he firmly believed that all the great men were inside the halls of legislation.

Just here is a good chance to tell a story of George Francis Train. He said that his good old grand-mother used to tell him about the great men down at Washington; but when he went down to Washington and saw the great men there he concluded that his good old grand-mother was humbugging him.

A similar story is told of a Western senator who had little experience in legislation. He was in the Senate Chamber at Washington, standing in a group of senators, when one of them asked him, "What were your first impressions of the United States Senate when you first came here?" He answered, "I wondered how I ever got here." "Well," continued the questioner, "what are your impressions now?" "I wondered how any of you ever got here."

These stories are more than amusing; they are deeply suggestive. All respect and honor to honest and wise statesmen; but it should be understood that the greatness lies in the character more than in the office. The great is he who "stands on high ground;" who too, "in virtue of his wider intelligence, his purer inspiration, or his more manly doing, claims the empire as his right."

Perseverance is a strong element in greatness. It was perseverance that gave us a Washington, a Columbus, a Wilberforce, a Sir Isaac Newton.

One told Socrates that he would fain go to Olympus, but he distrusted his sufficiency for the length of the journey. Socrates told him, "Thou walkest every day, little or much; continue this walk, forward thy way, and a few days shall bring you to Olympus."

"Add a step to it," advised the Spartan father, when his son com-

Continued on eighth page.

TWO NEW UNITED STATES SENATORS.

THOMAS S. MARTIN, of Virginia. A. J. M'LAURIN, of Mississippi.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

43D DAY.—Minister Willis's reply to Mr. Dole's specifications of alleged unfriendly acts was sent in.——Mr. Daniel spoke against Hawaiian annexation.——President Cleveland nominated Senator White, of Louisiana, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and he was promptly confirmed.

44TH DAY.—Mr. Daniel finished his speech in opposition to Hawaiian annexation.

45TH DAY.—A long and animated discussion which lasted all day was started by Mr. Voorhees rising to contradict a newspaper story as to the Democratic members of the Finance Committee calling upon President Cleveland at the White House and receiving instructions from him as to some points in the Tariff bill. Mr. Voorhees declared, with earnestness, that there was not the faintest particle or shadow of truth in the statement.

46TH DAY.—Washington's Farewell Address was read by Mr. Martin, after which the Senate adjourned.

The House.

55TH DAY.—The House spent the day in routine work and trying to get a quorum on Bland's seigniorage bill.——Minister Willis's answer to the reply of President Dole of Hawaii was sent in.

56TH DAY.—The day was spent in a fruitless effort to secure a quorum to vote on the Bland bill.

57TH DAY.—The day was consumed by the House trying to get a quorum on the Bland bill.

58TH DAY.—There was great disorder over the arrest of members in the attempt to secure a quorum on the Bland seigniorage bill. Several members declared that they had been arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms without proper warrant.

59TH DAY.—Mr. Bland failed by two votes to get a quorum on his silver bill motion. He made a savage attack upon the opponents of his bill calling them "anarchists and revolutionists." Mr. Reed made reply. The arrested members were discharged.

60TH DAY.—The day was consumed in an ineffectual effort to get a quorum to consider the Bland seigniorage bill.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

WE export hops to Germany.

'FRISCO is the leading whaling port.

UNCLE SAM has 250,000 millionaires.

WASHINGTON'S poor gets drugs free.

YELLOW fever is increasing in Brazil.

THE bomb scare in Paris is almost a panic

THE United States contain 15,000,000 horses.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.) milkmen were fined $20 for adulterating milk.

THE mortgages of the United States amount to $1,752,568,274.

THE peach crop of Southern Illinois is reported ruined by the cold weather.

BUFFALO BILL has been allowed to take one hundred Indians from the reservations.

SEATTLE, Wash., and Vancouver, British Columbia, are now connected by railway.

THE French police are hard at work hunting down Anarchists all over the country.

FOURTEEN pounds will be hereafter the limit of weight carried by German soldiers

THE Manual Training Teachers' Association of America is being organized in Cincinnati.

STATISTICS of iron production during 1893 show a total of 7,124,502 tons, against 9,157,000 for 1892.

IT is announced that 168,000 acres of Indian land in South Dakota will be thrown open this year.

THE Missouri State Building at Chicago cost $40,000 and sold for $350. One mantel alone cost more that.

AMERICAN and Mexican capitalists have organized a syndicate to unite the two Americas by a telegraph line.

THE Treasury circulation statement shows that the money in circulation in round figures is $1,739,783,000, based on 67,789,0000 population.

IN New Jersey the mule is valued at $106, or about $40 more than the horse. Mules there bring a higher price than in any other State in the Union.

THE Anarchist bomb outrages have produced a profound impression on public opinions in Paris, and may lead to the city being placed under martial law.

ENGINEER SHUNK has completed the survey for the Intercontinental Railway through Mexico and Central America, and says it will take $22,000,000 to build it.

JOSEPH KEPPLER DEAD.

The Man Who Brought "Puck" Into Prominence Passes Away.

Joseph Keppler, one of the founders of Puck, died suddenly at his home in New York City. From the very start of the pioneer humorous lithographic weekly Mr. Keppler's cartoons have been dominant in its pages.

Some of the most notable of the political and social pictorial arguments and satires in Puck have been his. He was a great ally and admirer of Grover Cleveland, and a portrait drawn by him soon after the President's first inauguration was his masterpiece in portraiture.

Death was caused by spinal trouble. He leaves a widow and three children. Mr. Keppler was born in Vienna on February 1, 1838.

THE company controlling the diamond output of the world has sold its entire stock of gems to a London syndicate for $6,250,000, at an advance over a previous large sale.

RIOTS AND A PANIC.

Mob of Anarchists Clamor at Boston's State House.

About 2000 persons gathered on the Commons, Boston, Mass., to listen to addresses by Morrison I. Swift, Herbert N. Casson and other Socialist-Anarchists, as they call themselves.

After hearing the speeches the crowd marched to the State House, where Swift and Casson were made a delegation to visit Governor Greenhalge.

They demanded, as they themselves put it, that employment should be given to the crowd which they led.

The Governor intimated to Swift and Casson that he would do all in his power to help the unemployed, and that he had no doubt the Legislature would do something for the men. He consented to come out and address the crowd. He said to the people that personally he would do all he could and that he would recommend action by the Legislature.

After this Swift and Casson, followed by a crowd of unemployed, went up to lay their petition. On their return Smith made a speech in Doric Hall, threatening the Govenment and Legislature.

Chief Wade, of the district police, immediately telephoned to the Police Headquarters for fifty patrolmen, and they started at once for the scene. This was at 2.50 p. m.

Governor Greenhalge met Casson and Swift directly after Swift's speech in the Governor's chamber. He told Swift the latter's speech was utterly improper and obnoxious. The Governor said that intimidation would not be tolerated.

While the mob was surging back and forth in the rotunda after Casson's speech Governor Greenhalge came out of the Executive Chamber and went down upon the floor among the crowd. He addressed some of the leaders and reminded them that this was the State of Massachusetts, and that if the demonstration continued the law would be enforced and the crowd would be dealt with as a mob. His remarks were treated with respect and had a quieting effect.

Meanwhile Doric Hall was jammed, a multitude pressing into every nook and corner of the building. Hisses, mingled with cheers, were heard everywhere.

There were shouts of, "Down with capital!" "Kill the police!" at the capitol.

The legislators themselves were rushing about everywhere, although the proceedings of the Legislature still continued. Everything portended trouble.

The force of police was sent from the various downtown precincts and by the aid of the patrol wagons arrived in time.

The police were in charge of Lieutenant Donovan, of Headquarters. He reported to Sergeant-at-Arms Adams and Chief Wade, of the State police, and after a short consultation the finest of Boston took action.

At 4 o'clock the crowd at the State House had been driven back upon the Common and order restored about the gilded dome.

ERASTUS WIMAN ARRESTED.

Locked Up in the Tombs on Charges of Forgery.

Erastus Wiman was arrested in New York City on a bench warrant issued by Judge Martine in the General Sessions charging him with forgery, andwas taken in default of bail to the Tombs, where he spent the night in an ordinary cell. The bench warrant was based upon two indictments for forgery in the second degree presented by the Grand Jury.

The first indictment charges him with forging the endorsement of E. W. Bullinger on a check for $5000 drawn on February 6, 1893, on the Chemical Bank by R. G. Dun & Co. to the order of E. W. Bullinger. The second indictment charged him with forging the endorsement of Ogden Brower, Treasurer of the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, on a check for $5580 drawn on the Chemical Bank on January 20, 1893, to the order of Ogden Brower, Treasurer, by R. G. Dun & Co. In addition to these amounts he is charged with the embezzlement of $230,000 from R. G. Dun & Co.

Mr. Wiman has been conspicuous in business in the United States since 1865, when he came to New York as a member of the firm of Dun, Wiman & Co. He is a foreigner by accident of birth. His parents were both citizens of the United States. He was born in Churchville, near Toronto, in 1833. His father was a poor mechanic. Wiman began earning his living early as a newsboy and between times he picked up some education at public schools. When he was fifteen he got a job in the Toronto Globe as a roller boy and finally got to be a printer. He went into the mercantile agency business in 1856 in Canada, and rose to be manager of the firm that employed him.

Soon after he came to this city he became interested in the development of Staten Island. He invested all the money he could take in property there and devoted the greater part of his time to improving it.

Two years ago he was supposed to be a very rich man. His fortune was estimated to be not less than $3,000,000, and some placed it at $5,000,000.

Mr. Wyman has been a prolific writer for the magazines and newspapers. He wrote a book addressed to young men on the way to achieve business success. It was a story of how he had succeeded.

THE white adopted citizens of Cherokee Nation have started a movement to test in court their rights to a share of the Cherokee Strip money now due from the Goverment.

AMERICA sent to France last year 514,000,000 pounds of bacon, 84,000,000 pounds of ham and 81,000,000 pounds of pork.

LIMESTONE, taken from the streets of Portland, Ind., is said to assay $38 of gold and $48 of silver to the ton.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE Democrats at Trenton, N. J., decided to institute quo warranto proceedings against the Republican Senate.

GALUSHA A. GROW, Republican, was elected Congressman-at-Large from Pennsylvania by a plurality estimated at 150,000.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S report for 1892-93 to the Board of Overseers of Harvard University launched boldly into what is perhaps the most complete and exhaustive consideration of athletics that has yet been made. He is opposed to college football unless the rules are amended and strictly enforced. There should be no Freshmen intercollegiate matches or races. One sport the same year is enough for any student. All contests should occur on college grounds.

OFFICIAL returns from every county in Pennsylvania except six (Allegheny, Armstrong, Erie, Fayette, Washington and Westmoreland), and the latest estimates from those counties, show a plurality of 180,339 for Galusha A. Grow, Republican, for Congressman-at-Large.

THE Right Rev. Michael Tierney was consecrated Bishop of Hartford, Conn.

COMMANDER EDWARD T. WOODWARD, United States Navy, died at Saratoga, N. Y. He saw much service in the Gulf Squadron during the war, and later in the Pacific. He was retired about two years ago.

ALL hope of finding the entombed Gaylord (Penn.) miners alive has been abandoned. They leave eleven widows and forty-three orphans destitute.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY was quietly celebrated in New York; the Sons of the Revolution, the Southern Society and the Society of the Cincinnati held their annual dinners.

ORIENTAL colonies in New York celebrated the birthday of Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey.

South and West.

CHRIS EVANS, the bandit, and his partner, Edward Morrell, have been captured in Visalia, Cal.

OF seven young colored men who were fishing on the banks of a stream at Houma, La., near a draining machine, three were instantly killed by the explosion of the boiler.

THE postoffice at Woodlawn, a suburb of Birmingham, Ala., was blown up and $14,000 worth of property burned. It is supposed to have been done by robbers with dynamite. All the postoffice money and stamps were either stolen or burned.

VIRGINIA'S oyster navy sank one pirate schooner from Maryland and captured two.

SHERIFF WHITE arrested Governor Hogg, of Texas, for alleged violation of the State game law while in Nacogdoches County a few days ago. The Governor gave the required bail.

A HORRIBLE accident occurred at Campti, La. Five people were killed outright and a number of others were injured. The boiler in the oil mill of Freeman & Hayne exploded. The building in which the oil mill was located was totally demolished.

THIEVES overpowered a Chicago capitalist on a street car and stole $25,000.

GOVERNOR MCKINLEY was the orator of the Washington Birthday exercises of the Union League of Chicago. Ex-Minister Stevens, Senator Lodge and other prominent men spoke at the annual banquet of the Republican Club of Michigan in Detroit. A tablet was unveiled at Baltimore on the spot where the Continental Congress met in that city.

Washington.

THE President sent to Congress another batch of Hawaiian correspondence. It included President Dole's letter to Mr. Willis, already published, and Mr. Willis's reply, with several other communications.

JOHN L. MCALEE was confirmed by the Senate Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma.

THE Court of Claims at Washington handed down a decision in the famous ship Tom case, making awards in forty-two claims and dismissing three others. These claims were among the oldest and most important of the French spoliation claims.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OLNEY has rendered an opinion that silver certificates are not "lawful money" within the meaning of the acts of February 28, 1878, and June 20, 1870.

THE President made the following nominations: Delos P. Phelps, of Illinois, to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Chicago; James W. Hunter, of Illinois, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Illinois; Martin J. Russell, of Illinois, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Chicago; Frank G. Hoyne, of Illinois, to be Appraiser of Merchandise in the District of Chicago.

ANOTHER new warship has been added to the White Squadron. The Government accepted the Olympia in San Francisco.

THE President made the following nominations for United States Marshals: Frank P. Bradley, Southern District of Iowa; William McDermott, District of Montana; John P. Hunter, District of South Carolina.

ALL the executive departments at Washington closed in honor of Washington's Birthday, though Congress remained in session. The District National Guard paraded through the snow and slush. Patriotic services were held by various organizations. A portrait of the late Caroline Scott Harrison, the wife of the ex-President, was unveiled.

COMMISSIONER MILLER, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, has decided to issue a new series of internal revenue stamps to take the place of those now in use. The new stamps will be smalier in size, more artistic in finish, and different in color from the old ones.

Foreign.

KAISER WILHELM, of Germany, went from Berlin to Friedrichsruh to return Prince Bismarck's visit. The meeting between the Emperor and the ex-Chancellor was cordial and even affectionate.

FRENCH troops shelled the village of Miafume, in Timbuctoo, Africa, and killed 100 warriors.

THE German Bundrsrath has ratified the the Russo-German commercial treaty.

A BOMB left in a Paris hotel exploded and injured three persons.

BY order of Emperor William, of Germany, the thirty victims of the Bradenburg disaster were buried with the same honors accorded to soldiers killed in battle.

ON motion of Mr. Gladstone the Employers' Liability bill was withdrawn in the House of Commons, and many were disappointed by the mildness of strictures on the House of Lords.

THE Vice-President of the Italian Chamber was compelled to suspend the sitting on account of the disorder among the Deputies over the Sicilian riots question.

AT the bull fighting festivities at Moneto, Mexico, Jose Barreva, a matador, was killed.

GUATEMALA has suspended payment on its external debt, owing to the decline of silver.

THE Hawaiian Provisional Government has aroused much hostility by its course in giving all vacancies to its own members; the Japanese and Chinese are angry and defiant over proposals against them.

LATER NEWS.

JACOB A. MOORE, a veteran, eighty-six years of age, and Mrs. Jane Raymond, his housekeeper, ninety years of age, were shot and beaten to death in their lonely cottage near Monticello, N. Y., by an unknown murderer, who was after $45 pension money.

MICHIGAN'S Attorney-General, Treasurer, Secretary of State and Land Commissioner were indicted for altering election returns.

THERE is a terrible famine in Starr County, Texas.

COLORADO had the heaviest snowfall known there in twelve years.

THE Postoffice bill appropriates $87,000,000.

PATRIOTIC societies have petitioned Secretary Herbert to do all he can to save the Kearsarge.

MANY of the coupon bonds are being exchanged for registered bonds.

THE Brazilian Government troops are said to have been repulsed in an attack on Fort Villegaignon, with a loss of 400 men killed.

THE Sultan of Morocco has made a satisfactory settlement of the Spanish claims.

THE burial of Martial Bourdin, the Anarchist, took place in London; the police charged and dispersed a crowd who were making a demonstration as the body was borne past them to the grave; the Anarchist who stabbed the Servian Envoy in Paris was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

LAWRENCE MACDONALD, the patricide, committed suicide in Honesdale, Penn.

Two miners were fatally hurt in a pay-day fight at Lewiston, Penn.

ERASTUS WIMAN, charged by R. G. Dun & Co. with stealing $229,000, was released from the Tombs, New York City, on $25,000 bail, put up in cash by Charles H. Deere, of Moline, Ill., whose daughter is the wife of W. Dwight Wiman.

THE Jane S. Robinson Cottage of the New Jersey Home for Feeble-Minded Children, at Vineland, was destroyed by fire. Ten little ones were taken from the roof by means of ladders made sufficiently long by placing them on the shoulders of some men. The engineer of the institution and his wife were burned to death.

SUSPICIOUS circumstances surround the death of Benjamin Low, a wealthy shipping man of Gloucester, Mass., who was found in a dying condition at Spring and West streets, New York City.

CHARLES M. CLANCY, Sheriff of New York County, died at his home in New York City. His death was due to pleuro-pneumonia, which followed an attack of the grip. Sheriff Clancy had been in office only three weeks when he was taken sick.

DANIEL SLAUGHTER was lynched in Sparta, N. C., for a double murder at a wedding.

STEELE MACKAYE, the playwright and actor, died in New Mexico on a railroad train, while on his way to California.

GUS EBB and three companions were found dead in the woods in the Seminole Reservation, Oklahoma, where they were overtaken by the recent blizzard while hunting.

A SEVERE snowstorm prevailed throughout the southern part of the United States.

PRENDERGAST, the murderer of Carter Harrison, was sentenced to hang in Chicago, Ill., on March 23. In a speech he denounced and repudiated the insanity plea.

THE dome of the Agricultural Building, World's Fair Grounds, was completely destroyed by an incendiary fire.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, accompanied by Secretary Gresham and Captain Evans, started down the Potomac in a lighthouse tender for an outing.

THE Daughters of the American Revolution elected officers for the ensuing year, and adjourned. Mrs. Stevenson, wife of the Vice-President, was elected President, and Mrs. A. D. Geer, of New York, Vice-President. A number of State officers were also chosen.

FORTY-TWO Anarchists and Socialists are to be tried on a charge of plotting a revolution in Italy. A bomb exploded in the Rue St. Denis, Paris, but no one was injured. Kaiser William has expressed himself in favor of punishing Anarchists and Socialists by flogging.

POLYCARPO BONILLA, the victorious revolutionist, has arrived at the Honduran capital and established his headquarters there. Vasquez's troops continue to make a stubborn resistance.

DEATHS BY FIRE.

A Farmer, His Wife, and Five Children Burned in Their Beds.

News has been received of the burning of a farmhouse and its occupants ten miles west of Murfreesboro, in Pike County, Arkansas. John Wert, a farmer, his wife, and five children lived in the house, and all perished in the flames.

The building was constructed of logs, with a large fireplace built at each end. It is supposed that, while the family were asleep, coals fell upon the floor and ignited the dry timbers. No one knew of the fire until the next day, when the entire building was reduced to ashes, and only the charred bodies of the occupants remained.

S. F. WATTS, R. A., offered to present to the United States the painting, "Love and Life," which was on exhibition at the World's London Exposition. For its acceptance an act of Congress will be needed. Secretary Gresham wrote to the Committee on Foreign Affairs requesting action. The committee voted to report a resolution. The painting will be hung in the reception room of the White House.

LIBERAL and radical discontent in England against the House of Lords has reached the point of an avowed intention to materially curtail the veto powers of that branch of the British Parliament.

The Western Gretna Green.

There is probably no city or town in Wisconsin where so many marriages take place as at Kenosha. It is the Gretna Green for Illinois, and also many towns in Michigan. Hudson is also noted as a centre for matrimonially-inclined couples from Minnesota, and Hazel Green has a like reputation for Iowa and Northwestern Illinois young people who do not wish to be put to the trouble or publicity of taking out a marriage license. Kenosha, however, is far ahead of its rivals in that respect. The town is about midway between Milwaukee and Chicago, and consequently has the World's Fair city to draw from for the greater proportion of the business in the matrimonial line.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The Boston Public Library has 556,000 volumes, that of Chicago 230,000.

Much Made.

Money stringency is not the only cause of hard times, and it takes very little money to make a good deal of happiness, as the following shows: Mr. R. B. Kyle, Tower Hill, Appomattox County, Va., writes that he was afflicted with rheumatism for several years, and physicians gave him no relief. Finally he was rubbed all over with St. Jacobs Oil and it cured. During his illness he had spasms and was not expected to live. This points a way to many who think times hard, but who can find an easy way out of their troubles.

1410 Bus. Potatoes Per Acre.

This astonishing yield was reported by Abr. Hahn, of Wisconsin, but Salzer's potatoes always get there. The editor of the Rural New Yorker reports a yield of 736 bushels and 8 pounds per acre from one of Salzer's early potatoes. Above 1410 bushels are from Salzer's new seedling Hundred-fold. His new early potato, Lightning Express, has a record of 803 bushels per acre. He offers potatoes as low as $2.50 a barrel, and the best potato planter in the world for but $2.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT with 1c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive free his mammoth potato catalogue and a package of sixteen-day "Get There, Eli," radish. A

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Grass and Clover Seed.

The largest grower of Grass and Clover Seed in the world is Salzer, La Crosse, Wis. Over 50 hardy varieties, with lowest prices!

Special low freight to New York, Pa. and the East.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT with 14c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive eleven packages grass and clover sorts and his mammoth farm seed catalogue; full of good things for the farmer, the gardener and the citizen. A

FOR COUGHS AND THROAT TROUBLES use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" They relieve all Throat irritations caused by Cold or use of the voice.

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure

Acts directly on the membranes of the throat, and prevents diphtheria and membraneous croup. A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y., M'f'r.

Japanese Tooth Powder, Genuine.

A large box mailed for 10 cents. Lapp Drug Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Beecham's Pills instead of sloshy mineral waters. Beecham's—no others. 25 cts. a box.

Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup is positively unequaled. Try it. 25 cents at druggists.

ACUTE RHEUMATISM

Months of Suffering--Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured

Mr. Noah J. Horner.

Stahlstown, Penn.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen:—Four years last January I was taken down with sub-acute rheumatism which located at the base of the brain. It was eight weeks less one day before I was able to walk out of the house and after months of suffering and much pain I feared

I Would Never Be Well.

My physician advised me to use Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking it in half doses for two weeks I felt better, so at different times afterwards I used it awhile and during the last year I have again been restored to invigorated health by it. I attributed my restoration to health to the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. My son has had catarrh since quite young and last summer while attending school he used two

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and said it did him more good than he realized from $100 for prescriptions, etc." NOAH J. HORNER, Postmaster and General Merchant, Stahlstown, Pa.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

WHITE THE NEW JUSTICE.

LOUISIANA'S SENATOR NOMINATED AND CONFIRMED.

The New Member of the United States Supreme Court Especially Conversant With the Civil Law as Derived Through the Code Napoleon —The Career of the Nominee.

EDWARD D. WHITE.

President Cleveland surprised everybody by sending to the United States Senate the nomination of Senator Edward Douglas White, of Louisiana, to succeed the late Justice Blatchford on the Supreme Bench. The nomination was received while Mr. Daniel was delivering a long speech on the Hawaiian question. As soon as the Virginia Senator concluded his remarks, Mr. Caffrey, the junior Senator from Louisiana, moved an executive session, and without the usual reference to committee the nomination was taken up and unanimously confirmed.

Mr. Pugh, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, moved confirmation in a short speech eulogizing Mr. White and predicting for him a career of great usefulness and distinction on the bench. Mr. Teller, Mr. Daniel, Mr. Caffery and Mr. Hill followed with words of praise for the nominee. Mr. Hill, in a few remarks, which were much complimented for their good taste, expressed the regret that the President had decided to go outside of New York for the man, but said that in doing so he had selected one of undoubted capacity and excellent character. No opposition was made in any quarter. The whole discussion was in marked contrast with the wrangling over the Hornblower and Peckham nominations. As soon as the vote was taken the President was notified of the result by wire.

Edward Douglas White was born on his father's plantation, in the parish of La Fourche. Louisiana, in November, 1845. His grandfather, James White, went to Louisiana before the treaty of cession, and when the territory was transferred to the United States, became the first parish judge of what was then known as the Attakapas region, in Southwestern Louisiana. His maternal grandmother was Mrs. Wilcox, of Pennsylvania. His father, Edward Douglas White, was born in Tennessee. He was educated at the University of Nashville, was for many years a member of Congress, and was Governor of the State of Louisiana from 1834 to 1837. He married Miss Catharine Sidney Dee Ringold.

Justice White received his early education at Mount St. Mary's, Emmettsburg, Md., and subsequently at Georgetown College, District of Columbia, from which he withdrew at the beginning of the war, and served in the Confederate army. Entering the army a mere stripling his courage and intelligence were soon recognized. He was promoted to a place on the staff of General Beal, and was captured by General Banks at the surrender of Port Hudson. He commenced the study of law at the close of the war in the office of Edward Bermudez, subsequently Chief Justice of Louisiana, and was admitted to the New Orleans Bar in December, 1868.

Justice White was elected State Senator for four years in 1874, serving during the troublesome times leading up to the final settlement of the Louisiana complication in 1877, during President Hayes's administration. He was appointed by Governor Nicholls in 1878 an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, which place he occupied until the adoption of a new constitution creating a new court. He is a Catholic, and one of the wealthiest member of the New Orleans Bar. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1891 to succeed James B. Eustis for the term expiring in March, 1897.

SIX MINERS KILLED.

Terrible Explosion of Fire Damp in a Colliery Near Blossburg.

A terrific explosion occurred in the coal mines at Blossburg, near Raton, New Mexico. Six bodies have been recovered. It is believed that two Italians in the mine are dead.

The killed are: Joseph Fatheringill, inspector, aged twenty-six; Albert Snyder, miner, aged thirty; Ed. Hogan, miner, aged twenty-one; Richard Thornton, miner, aged fifty-eight; Robert Penman, miner, aged forty, and Samuel Wells, aged thirteen.

The following are injured by being burned or bruised and inhaling fire-damp: William Graham, pit boss; Henry Wells and August Heinguist, miners.

It is probable the explosion was caused by gas in an entry being ignited by a miner's light. Luckily only a few were in the mines on account of it being a holiday. Over 100 would have perished had the miners all been at work.

KILLED IN A CYCLONE.

A Terrible Disaster in the Island of Mauritius.

A despatch from Port Louis, Mauritius, says that a cyclone swept over the island doing almost incalculable damage to property and killing and injuring many persons. A crowded railroad train was blown from the track and rolled down an embankment into the Coromandel River, killing fifty persons and injuring a large number of others.

THE Superintendent of the United States Assay Office at Boise has completed a statement of the metal output of Idaho during 1893. It shows an increase over 1892 of total output gold, $1,693,641; silver, $4,467,823 lead. $2.524.753. Total. $8.689 417.

M'KANE SENTENCED.

His Punishment Fixed at Six Years in Sing Sing.

Judge Bartlett, sitting in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, sentenced John Y. McKane, the so-called "Boss" of Gravesend, to serve six years in Sing Sing Prison. Judge Cullen later granted a stay of three days.

The maximum penalty of the felony of which McKane was convicted is ten years' imprisonment; the minimum two. The jury's recommendation to mercy saved the convicted boss four years. But his friends were deeply disappointed. They hoped that he would receive the minimum punishment.

McKane's crime was committed at election time in 1893. He caused election inspectors in Gravesend to withhold from the view of citizens who were not Gravesenders and tools of his the registry lists, which contained many spurious names. It was brought out on the trial that the lists had been falsified in order to pave the way for a fraudulent vote.

McKane heard his sentence with a show of indifference which contrasted strongly with the emotion he manifested when the jury said "guilty." He took advantage of the opportunity afforded to criminals to give reasons why judgment should not be pronounced, by making a little speech, the purport of which was that he "hadn't done anything wrong."

Supreme Court Justice Edgar M. Cullen, just before 10 o'clock p. m., signed an order for the prosecution to show cause, before himself, at Special Term, within three days, why a certificate of reasonable doubt should not be issued upon which a motion for a new trial in the McKane case might be favorably entertained. The order was coupled with a stay of the execution of McKane's six years sentence until a decision was rendered in the application.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

8 MILK AND CREAM.

Reports from the principal milk receiving stations indicate a slow trade during the past week, with general sales of surplus milk at $1.47 per can of 40 quarts. Exchange price 2¾c per quart.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals	1,508,731
Condensed milk, gals	12,260
Cream, gals	31,180

BUTTER.			
Creamery—Penn., extras ..$	—	@$	27
Western, extras	—	@	27
Western. firsts	24	@	26
Western, thirds to seconds	17	@	23
State—Dairy, new tubs	20	@	24
Fall tubs, extras	19½	@	20
Firsts	18	@	19
Thirds to seconds	15	@	17
Western Im. Creamery, extras	18	@	19
Seconds to firsts	14	@	17
Western Factory, fresh, extras	15½	@	16
Seconds to firsts	13	@	15
Thirds	11	@	12
Summer make	12	@	14
Rolls, fresh	11	@	16
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, white, fancy	11½	@	11¾
Full cream, good to prime	10½	@	11⅜
State Factory—Part skims, choice	9½	@	10
Part skims, com. to prime	7	@	9
Full skims	2	@	2½
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	—	@	—
Western—Fresh, best	—	@	18¾
Limed	12½	@	13½
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1893, choice	2 40	@	2 45
Medium, 1893, choice	1 77½	@	1 80
Pea, 1893, choice	1 75	@	1 80
Red kidney, 1893, choice	2 25	@	2 35
White Kidney, 1893, choice	2 15	@	2 25
Black turtle soup, 1893	2 10	@	2 15
Lima, Cal., 1893 ℔ 60 lbs.	1 50	@	1 55
Green peas, bbls, ℔ bush	1 17½	@	1 20
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Greening, ℔ bbl	5 00	@	6 00
Baldwin, ℔ bbl	5 00	@	5 75
Grapes, Catawba, ℔ basket	—	@	—
Concord, ℔ basket	—	@	—
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ℔ bbl	5 50	@	8 00
Jersey, ℔ crate	1 50	@	1 75
Oranges, Indian River, ℔ box	2 00	@	3 00
HOPS.			
State—1893, choice, ℔ lb	21	@	21½
1893, common to good	15	@	19
1892, choice	—	@	—
1892, common to prime	12	@	17
Old odds	5	@	10
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Good to choice ℔ 100 lb	—	@	85
Clover mixed	60	@	65
Straw—Long rye	50	@	65
Short rye	40	@	45
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ℔ lb	—	@	9
Chickens, ℔ lb	—	@	8
Roosters, old, ℔ lb	5	@	5½
Turkeys, ℔ lb	8	@	9
Ducks—Local, ℔ pair	70	@	1 00
Western, ℔ pair	70	@	85
Geese, ℔ pair	1 25	@	1 50
Pigeons, ℔ pair	30	@	35
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ℔ lb	—	@	11
Chickens, Phila, ℔ lb	11	@	14
State & Penn., ℔ lb	—	@	—
Western, ℔ lb	10	@	10½
Fowls—St. and West, ℔ lb	9½	@	10
Ducks, ℔ lb	10	@	14
Geese—Western, ℔ lb	6	@	9
Squabs, ℔ doz	2 25	@	3 50
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—State, ℔ 180 lbs	1 50	@	2 00
Jersey, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	1 62
Maine, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 50
Cabbage, ℔ 100	4 00	@	6 00
Onions—White, ℔ bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Red and yellow, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Squash, L. I., ℔ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Lettuce, Boston ℔ doz	50	@	75
Turnips, Russia, ℔ bbl	60	@	75
White, ℔ bbl	40	@	50
Sweet potatoes, So. Jersey	2 00	@	3 50
Vineland, ℔ bbl	2 75	@	3 50
Beets, Southern, ℔ crate	—	@	75
Spinach, Norfolk, ℔ bbl	50	@	75
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	3 50	@	3 55
Spring Patents	3 85	@	3 95
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	62
May	—	@	62⅝
Corn—No. 2	42½	@	44
Oats—No. 2 White	38	@	38½
Track mixed	37	@	38
Rye—State	—	@	—
Barley—Ungraded Western	55	@	63
Seeds—Clover, ℔ 100	8 50	@	10 50
Timothy, ℔ 100	4 25	@	5 00
Lard—City Steam	—	@	7½
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	5½	@	8
Milch Cows, com. to good	—	@	25 50
Calves, City dressed	7	@	11
Country dressed	6	@	9½
Sheep, ℔ 100 lbs	2 50	@	3 75
Lambs, ℔ 100 lbs	3 25	@	4 75
Hogs—Live, ℔ 100 lbs	5 50	@	6 00
Dressed	6	@	8

"Tom Tiddler's Ground."

Among the landed properties brought to the hammer within the past few days was Elmswood, in Hertfordshire. In a small house, now demolished, on this estate, lived for many years James Lucas, "the Hertfordshire Hermit," whom Charles Dickens made the subject of one of his Christmas stories, "Tom Tiddler's Ground."

He was a well educated man who inherited the estate of his father, a prosperous West India merchant. His eccentricities are summarized in the "Dictionary of National Biography," which says he refused to administers his parents' wills, deferred for three months (when the sepulture was enforced) the interment of his mother and barricaded his house of Elmswood, in the kitchen of which he took up his abode. He excluded furniture, abjured washing, slept on a bed of cinders and clothed himself in a loose blanket. His skin grew grained with dirt, and his dark hair long and matted.

His dietary, besides bread and penny buns, consisted of cheese, red herrings and gin, and he protected his food from rats by hanging it in a basket from the roof. Lucas enjoyed the society of tramps, always putting to them a series of questions, and rewarding satisfactory answers with coppers and a glass of gin. He thus attracted all the vagabonds in the kingdom, and had to protect himself by retaining two armed watchmen, who lived in a hut opposite the formidable iron grille at which he received visitors. These included Lord Lytton, Sir Arthur Helps, John Forster and Charles Dickens. This eccentric person died of apoplexy in 1874, and was buried in Hackney churchyard.—London News.

The Glowworm.

Shakespeare, whose knowledge of the natural world excites our wonder, and who never missed an opportunity of using an illustration therefrom, makes his Ghost in "Hamlet" say:

The glowworm shows the matin to be near
And 'gins to pale his ineffectual fire.

When examined in the dark, the light is seen to proceed from the last three segments of the insect's body, the upper side of which emits it in an uncertain, wavering sort of way, the fact of its being handled seeming to alarm the insect. Schultze found that the animal possessed thin, whitish plates on the under side of these segments, each plate consisting of two layers—a front one, yellowish transparent and luminous, and a back one, white and opaque from the presence of a great multitude of doubly-reflecting granules, which Kolliker supposes to consist of urate of ammonia. He also found that branches of the insect's breathing tube ramify among the cells of the front layer, and end in starlike corpuscles.

So much for the structure of the luminous apparatus; but as to the cause of the luminosity, there is a variety of opinions. Some savants hold that it is due to a sort of natural combustion, and it is said that if a glowworm be placed in oxygen, the light is greatly intensified for a time; but the animal seems either unable or unwilling to continue it. On the other hand, when Matteucci placed it in hydrogen and carbonic acid—gases which do not support combustion—the light still continued to be emitted for thirty or forty minutes. Phosphorescent undoubtedly is its nature, and that is about all that science can at present affirm. As to the object of this display authorities differ. The common idea has always been that it is intended as a signal between the male and his mate.—Chambers's Journal.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

THE U. S. Government Chemists have reported, after an examination of the different brands, that the ROYAL Baking Powder is absolutely pure, greatest in strength, and superior to all others.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER COMPANY, 106 WALL ST. NEW-YORK.

Bargaining in Algiers.

"That makes me think of the time I bargained for a mule in Algiers," said F. L. Mantell, of Cleveland. "I found a fellow who had one. I went to him with an interpreter. The dialogue that ensued was about as follows:

"The interpreter, with a yell—'I will give you $10 for that mule.'

"The Arab—'Ten dollars! Murderer! thief! brigand!'

"The interpreter—'I will make it $11. Do you hear, you miserable scoundrel, I will make it $11. Eleven dollars I offer you for your old mule, which will die in about a week. You are a robber and a thief to take that much, but I am a generous man and I serve a great and generous man and in my great generosity I offer you that, you scum of Africa.'

"Then they both yelled and shook their fists at each other and I thought that they were going for each other hammer and tongs. The row they made was terrible, but no one seemed to notice it. Finally a bargain was struck and then they fell upon each other's necks and embraced. That was the way I got my mule."—Detroit Free Press.

Eating Soap.

Perhaps you think you never do it, but if you were to take a trip to Paris you might eat soap before you were aware of it.

A French chemist has recently discovered that the confectioners of Paris are using soap for their charlotte-russes and cream-cakes instead of real cream, and no one ever knows the difference. A quantity of soap is dissolved in hot water, and when cold is beaten to a stiff foam, with a few drops of oil of poppies, until it is stiff and just like whipped cream. It is then sweetened and beaten again and used like real cream. It is not very healthful, and so the Paris Board of Health has ordered that it be stopped, and the chemists are busy finding all confectioners who use the soap-mixture in their candies and cakes.—New York Ledger.

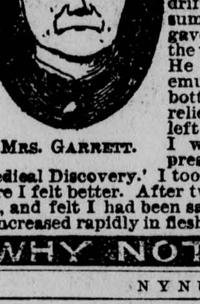
Gutta percha was first introduced into Europe from Malaga in 1852. The annual consumption now amounts to 4,000,000 pounds.

At the beginning of the century English was spoken by about 22,000,000 people, but now it is used by fully 100,000,000.

CURES OTHERS

To build up both solid flesh and strength after grip, pneumonia, fevers and other prostrating diseases, there is nothing to equal Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

PROSTRATION FOLLOWING GRIP.



MRS. GARRETT.

MRS. REUBEN GARRETT, *King George C. H., Va.*, writes: "I was taken with grip which finally resulted in pneumonia. Was prostrated for three months. Had a terrible cough and was emaciated and very weak. Was fast drifting into 'quick consumption.' The doctor gave me medicines all the time. I grew weaker. He advised cod liver oil emulsion. I took two bottles of it without any relief. I had pain in my left shoulder and back. I wrote you, and you prescribed your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I took only one bottle before I felt better. After two bottles I could sit up, and felt I had been saved from the grave. I increased rapidly in flesh and strength."

WHY NOT YOU?

N Y N U—9

"COLCHESTER"

Spading Boot.

BEST in Market

BEST IN FIT, BEST IN WEARING QUALITY.

The outer or tap sole extends the whole length down to the heel, protecting the boot in digging and in other hard work.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM,

and don't be put off with inferior goods.

Colchester Rubber Co.

WORLD'S FAIR AWARDS TWO MEDALS and one Diploma for **Beauty, Strength and Cheapness.** Over 50,000 of these vehicles have been sold direct to the people. Send at once for our complete catalogue (E) of every kind of **vehicle & harness**, also book of testimonials, they are free.

ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., CINCINNATI, O.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE equals custom work, costing from $4 to $6, best value for the money in the world. Name and price stamped on the bottom. Every pair warranted. Take no substitute. See local papers for full description of our complete lines for ladies and gentlemen or send for *Illustrated Catalogue* giving instructions how to order by mail. Postage free. You can get the best bargains of dealers who push our shoes.

PAINE'S AGE OF REASON—Send 25 cts. in stamps for a complete and well-printed copy of this widely read and much discussed book to Ye Olde Booke Shoppe, 42 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. 25 CTS. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

CLIP. SAVE AND SEND TO US

A complete set of our 13 advertisements, of which this is No. 1. The set is worth $25, and we will allow you that amount for it in the following way: *If sent in all at one time by a regular subscriber to this paper immediately after the last one appears, together with the name and address of both subscriber and paper, and dates of papers from which they are clipped,* WE WILL ALLOW YOU $25 TOWARD THE PURCHASE OF ONE OF OUR NEW, LARGE SIZE, ALL STEEL FEED CUTTERS WORTH $40. Only one Feed Cutter to any one person.

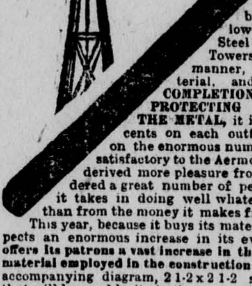
This makes the cash payment only $15 for this Feed Cutter, which will be found as superior to any now in use as the Aermotor was to anything in existence when it first appeared, and will drive from the field all competitors and take and hold the trade in Feed Cutters as the Aermotor, the Aermotor Steel Fixed and Steel Tilting Tower have in Windmills and Towers.

The talent which the Aermotor Company has shown in revising, revolutionizing, getting and holding the windmill business of the world, can be turned to many fields in the agricultural implement line and it proposes to show what it can do by taking up a number of articles, making them of steel and putting them in their final shape at a single stroke, as was done in the case of the Windmill and Steel Tower, and it proposes to furnish them at a greatly reduced price.

This Feed Cutter, for the present, will only be furnished on the above terms. THESE TERMS GIVE TO THIS SERIES OF 13 ADVERTISEMENTS A CASH VALUE OF $25. We shall offer other articles for which we will accept these advertisements or single copies of them, in part payment. One will be a Steel Hand Truck, in which we feel a special pride in showing our skill as revisers and improvers of staple articles. The cash requirement with this will be ridiculously small.

The third advertisement in this series will show a Steel Circular Saw and Frame, for farm and sawyers' use. It is a PERFECT POLE SAW WITH PERFECT SAFETY GUARDS, and runs with very much less power than ordinary buzz saws and has a better saw. THIS $40 SAW AND FRAME WILL BE GIVEN FOR $15 AND FIVE COPIES CLIPPED AS ABOVE OF ADVERTISEMENT No. 2.

In localities where we can we are going to make liberal offers to accept copies of these advertisements in part payment for Windmills. If you have any thought of using a windmill this year *write us at once*, stating what you think you will need, whether Pumping or Geared, and if possible we will make you a liberal offer. The past year, though one of unparalleled financial disturbance and business depression was one of great prosperity to the Aermotor Co. The fact that the Aermotor Co. in the past six years has Lessened the Cost of Wind Power to the Consumer to One-Sixth of its former Price has redounded greatly to its benefit and has brought to its factory an enormous volume of business. Even at the very low prices at which we sell Steel Windmills and Steel Towers, made in the most perfect manner, of the most perfect material, and GALVANIZED-AFTER-COMPLETION, THUS PERFECTLY PROTECTING EVERY PORTION OF THE METAL, it is possible to save a few cents on each outfit, and these few cents on the enormous number of outfits are wholly satisfactory to the Aermotor Co., which has always derived more pleasure from the service it has rendered a great number of people and from the pride it takes in doing well whatever it puts its hands to, than from the money it makes from its enterprise.



This year, because it buys its material more cheaply and expects an enormous increase in its ever growing business, it offers its patrons a vast increase in the quantity and quality of material employed in the construction of its Steel Towers. The accompanying diagram, 2 1-2 x 2 1-2 shows the smallest angle that will be used by it in the corner posts of Towers, even for the 8-ft. wheel. For the 16-ft. we use 4x4. Thousands of tons of Angles for Towers, cold-rolled and very straight and perfect are now being delivered at our works. Others who have a few tons, and therefore a year's supply, of 2x2 angle which they are using for 8-ft., 10-ft., and even for 12-ft. wheels, will read this paragraph with surprise and sorrow, since we have not previously given them any information concerning what we will use for '94.

The Aermotor Co. proposes to distribute $500 IN CASH IN PRIZES for the best essays written by the wife, son or daughter of a farmer or user of a windmill, answering the question, "WHY SHOULD I USE AN AERMOTOR?" For conditions of competition and amounts and numbers of prizes send for particulars to the Aermotor Co., Chicago, or to its branches, at San Francisco, Kansas City, Lincoln, Neb., Sioux City, Iowa, Minneapolis, Buffalo, or 65 Park Place, New York City. Aermotors, Pumping and Geared same price, All Steel, all Galvanized-After-Completion, delivered free on cars at Chicago and shipped to any one, anywhere, at the following prices:

8-ft. $25. 12-ft. $50. 16-ft. $125.

RAISE CHICKENS FOR A PROFIT.

How it can be done cheaply and satisfactorily, as well as profitably, explained in our Poultry Book. Price, 25 cents. Stamps received.

BOOK PUBLISHING CO.,
134 Leonard St., New York.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

GET THERE ELI RADISH. SALZER'S NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS — POTATOES $2.50 PER BBL

The person planting Salzer's Seeds never knows of hard times, because they double all yields! Try it for 1894 and be happy. Vegetable seeds for the million. 35 pkgs. Earliest Vegetable seeds, $1.00 post paid. Largest growers of Farm Seeds in the world. FREE, sample pkg. "Get There Eli" Radish fit for use in 16 days and catalogue for 7c postage. Catalogue alone, 5c. for postage.

JOHN A SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS.

"Use the Means and Heaven will Give you the Blessing."

Never Neglect a Useful Article Like

SAPOLIO

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

THE official returns of the late election give Grow a total vote of 487,670 and Hancock 300,501, making Grow's exact plurality 187,169. Markley got 2,457, Morrow 9,256 and Lotier 3,845. It is safe to say Grow's election will not be contested.

THE Republican convention of Cambria county on Monday instructed its delegates for Hastings for governor, Lyon for lieutenant-governor, and Brown for secretary of internal affairs. The candidacy of congressman J. D. Hicks for re-election, was also endorsed.

THE county chairman has issued his call for a convention to be held at Huntingdon, Tuesday, March 20, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing two delegates to the Republican state convention to be held at Harrisburg, Wednesday, May 23. The primaries will be held Saturday evening, March 17th.

EDITOR W. W. TROUT, of the Lewistown *Free Press*, has again had the plum of deputy collector of internal revenue for Perry, Mifflin, Juniata, Snyder and parts of Dauphin counties, dropped into his lap. He held this position during President Cleveland's former term. We congratulate him on his good fortune.

OVER at Miner's Mills, Luzerne county, the election board didn't count Grow's vote on the grounds that it was getting late and they knew Grow would be elected anyhow. By the way, some one ought to inform Bro. Butz, of the *Globe*, that Grow has certainly been elected. We observe that the *Globe* still bears his name at its masthead as a candidate "For Congressman-at-Large."

ELSEWHERE in this issue will be found an article on the President Judgeship in which twenty-two members of the Huntingdon bar and the county officials request Hon. A. O. Furst to become a candidate for re-election. Appended to the article is Judge Furst's reply. We are in line with this move, as a long personal acquaintance with Judge Furst has given us a profound respect for his social qualities, his legal knowledge, and his qualifications for the honorable and responsible position. Business in the Huntingdon courts never moved with more facility than it has under his administration. Comparatively few of his decisions have been set aside or reversed in the superior courts. Judge Furst's interpretation of the liquor license laws has not been in accord with our wishes nor with the wishes of the majority of the people of this county but we are forced to admit that his interpretation has been endorsed by the most pronounced prohibition leaders. There is a vast difference between discretionary power and judicial power. We are satisfied that Judge Furst will do what he believes to be right and we hope for his re-nomination and re-election.

School Report.

Following is the report of the Railroad school for the month ending January —— 1894:

G. W. Wright, teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Totals
Whole attendance	27	20	47
Ave. "	24	16	40
Per cent. of "	88	79	84

The following pupils missed no time during the month: Effie Miller, Fred Barkley, Elba Coder, Clarence Coder, Wm. Barclay, Harry Cree, Harry Clemens, Vance White, Wm. Wakefield, Jno Wakefield. Visitors, 18.

MOUNT UNION.

Miss Annie Stratford, of Altoona, is visiting friends in town.

The extreme cold weather of Friday and Saturday last was followed on Sunday by a 16 inch fall of snow, which from present appearances will not lay long.

Ira Deen and sister, Miss Mertie Deen, of Harrisburg, Pa., formerly of this place, are visiting friends and relatives in town.

C. E. Etnier, of Pittsburg, visited friends in town last week, before leaving for the Pacific coast, where he expects to spend some time.

The Young People's Society of the Presbyterian church held a supper at the residence of T. A. Appleby on the evening of the 22nd.

Miss Carrie Stratford and Miss Sadie Withers, of this place, left on Wednesday evening last for Beilwood, to be the guest of friends for several days.

The protracted services in the M. E. church, were concluded on Sunday evening last, after continuing for eight weeks, during which there were 40 accessions to the membership.

The semi-annual district convention of the Camps of the P. O. S. of A., of this county, was held in the hall of the local organization on the 22nd inst., and was largely attended by the delegates from the different Camps in the county.

A fantastic parade was one of the features of the celebration of Washington's birthday in this place, and the parade was not home talent either. This procession which was made up largely of the young men of Hill valley and surrounding country, did themselves a great deal of credit by this extreme grotesque appearance, laying what we have attempted here in the fantastic line away out of sight.

SALTILLO.

T. L. Uttley is still improving.

Warner Thomas is on the sick list.

Geo. W. Cohill has been ailing with la grippe.

We are having a veritable snow storm this morning.

Mrs. Geo. Sleeman, of England, is stopping at the La Palace hotel.

K. L. Green took supper at the La Palace hotel one day last week and was delighted with the entertainment he received.

The protracted meeting in the M. E. church continues to grow in interest. Quite a number have been converted and the altar is now crowded with young men seeking the better way.

Newton Wagoner and family are booked for an early return to Saltillo from Braddock, also the family of Sherman Sollers are expected to take up their residence here in the near future.

Wm. Connor has removed his family to Robertsdale. We are sorry to see them go, as they were worthy citizens.

Irvin Ramsey is preparing to occupy the house belonging to Salonis Kimmel.

Wm. Nycum, of the La Palace, hotel together with Edward Greene, were good enough to act the good Samaritan and run a snow plow on the side walks of Main street and make a road-way for the school children to go to and from school on Monday morning.

The town election passed off without anything of interest transpiring. There were no broken bones or bruised heads but I am here to say R. W. Hudson is burgess and Wm Faulkender 'squire. Mr. Lightner and Mr. Faulkender made a close race as Mr. Faulkender was only three votes ahead of Mr. Lightner.

Rev. W. H. Landis preached in the German reformed church at this place last Sunday morning and is expected to preach again on March 18th (Palm Sunday) at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Landis is a young man and seems to have his heart in the cause of Christ. Let all hear him that can on March 18th.

The little daughter, Lina, of John Hoffman, died last week of dropsy. She was a dear child, aged 4 years and six months, and her death will leave the fireside very lonely as she was many times the only child at home, but we know she is with the redeemed, as she knew nothing but love. She will receive only love, a crown and life immortal in heaven. Those that love her best can live so when death calls them they will meet again. She leaves two sisters, one married, Mrs. Wm. Parks and Miss Sophia at home.

The President Judgeship.

To HON. A. O. Furst. Sir:—The undersigned members of the Bar of Huntingdon county, having in view the able and impartial manner in which you have performed the responsible and arduous duties of President Judge of this District, composed of Huntingdon and Centre counties for the past nine years, and that your term of office will expire with the present year, deem it of the greatest importance to the citizens in general, as well as the members of the Bar, that a jurist of your recognized qualifications and large experience should continue to preside over the several courts of this county. They therefore respectfully request you to be a candidate for re-election as President Judge of this District, and hereby pledge you, in such candidacy their hearty support.

Wm. P. Orbison,	Horace B. Dunn,
William Dorris,	J. M. Steese,
Samuel T. Brown,	John D. Dorris,
R. K. Foster,	L. S. Geissinger,
H. H. Waite,	R. A. Orbison,
W. S. Taylor,	H. C. Madden,
Jas. S. Woods,	W. H. Woods,
P. M. Lytle,	K. A. Lovell,
John W. Mattern,	T. W. Myton,
Chas. G. Brown,	J. F. Schock,
Milton S. Lytle,	W. McK. Williamson.

We the undersigned heartily approving of the foregoing letter unite with the members of the Bar in requesting that you become a candidate for re-election as President Judge of this district.

Thos. M. Oaks, Sheriff.	M. W. Isenberg, Register & Recorder.
W. J. Geissinger, Associate Judge.	Geo. M. Greene, County Treasurer.
Sam'l A. Steel, Prothonotary.	James H. Garner, Commissioner.
John Brewster, Ex-Prothonotary.	Jas. A. Wilson, Commissioner.

JUDGE FURST'S REPLY.

HUNTINGDON, FEB., 19, 1894.

Messrs. Wm. P. Orbison, Wm. Dorris, Samuel T. Brown and others, members of the Bar and Officers of the Court:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 16th inst., requesting me to be a candidate for re-election as President Judge of this District, was duly received this evening. I am unable to convey to you in words my appreciation of the courteous expression of your confidence and esteem.

Nearly ten years ago I came to this county, almost an entire stranger. I was inexperienced in the duties of the office which your preference then conferred upon me. I had but one aim then, as I have now—to do my duty under my oath of office, with fidelity to the rights of every suitor before the Court. I had but one light to follow—not of experience, for I had none—but the principles of the law, as I understood them. It would not be singular, under these circumstances, to err. It is often very difficult, under the press of intricate cases, in the midst of the trial, to seize upon and apply the correct principles of law involved in the particular case. The Judge has but little time to stop and think and carefully study. The Jury is waiting and parties are restless. The case must be decided, and the only alternative left for the Judge is to pronounce his judgment according to the light or learning he may have; and if he be in error, to place the error plainly in the record, that a correction may be had in the Supreme Court. This I have endeavored to do.

No class of people so intimately know the anxieties and trials incident to the Judicial office as the members of the Bar. They are learned in the law; they are capable of correct judgment; and they are the critics upon every decision of the court. The entire duties of the Court are performed at the instance of the profession; and they, of all men, know whether the law is administered in its purity, according to the rules governing the case.

These are some of the reasons why I cannot convey to you in this letter my feelings of gratitude in the approval of the rectitude of my official life. Your interests in the Judiciary are the interests of your clients. The interest of the client in the correct decision of the case is in the hands of the Judge. If the Judge were to decide the case influenced in his judgment by any other consideration than the law of the land, life, liberty and property would be unsafe; while he, himself, would be unworthy of the high office he holds.

This District is composed of two counties, containing a population of about eighty thousand people. All the litigation arising in the District must pass before the Judge for his determination. It is, therefore, certainly plain that the burden is great; and he who keeps this work from accumulating on his hands has but few idle days to spend. It has required nearly ten years to dispose of special cases in which I was concerned in Centre county; but those have now all been tried or settled, except perhaps one or two. Hereafter there will be but little necessity for special Courts in this District.

While I have had the benefit of the experience of the last ten years upon the bench, I still feel that I have much yet to learn. If, however, I have retained the confidence of the people of this District in the rectitude of my motives and of my official life, I am willing to be a candidate for re-election, with the promise that, if elected, I will endeavor to discharge my full duty, impartially and with an ever-present sense of my responsibility to the Supreme Judge of all.

Thanking you again, I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

A. O. FURST.

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive, you have a Bilious Loo , if your stomach be disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look and if your idneys be affected you have a pinched look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and tonic acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples. Blotches. Boils, and gives a good complexion. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons at50c. per bottle.

Sale Register.

FRIDAY, March 2nd, Robert Graffiu will offer at public sale at his residence in Alexandria, a lot of household and kitchen furniture consisting of 1 organ, bureaus, beds, chairs, stands. Also 1 buggy, wagon, plows, harrows, harness, etc. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

SATURDAY, March 10.—Elmer Pheasant will offer at public sale at his residence in Cass township, 2 miles west of Cassville, 1 brood mare with foal, 2 milch cows, 3 shoats, 1 Osborne mower, 1 hay rake, set Yankee harness, collar, grain cradle, cook stove, coal stove, bedstead, table, etc. Sale to commence at 1 P. M.

TUESDAY, March 13.—S. H. Buchanan will offer at public sale at his residence on the Quinter farm, one-half mile north of Mapleton, 3 work horses, 1 mare, 1 mule—3 years old, will measure 50 inches in height, 2 milch cows, 1 two-year old bull—part Jersey, 1 yearling heifer, 2 farm wagons, 2 spring wagons, 1 top buggy, bob sled, hay rack, 1 set wood ladders, sled, sleigh, Hench corn cultivator, with planter attachments, 2 Oliver chilled plows, 1 Deering mower, 1 plank field roller, 1 Buckeye grain drill, 1 hay rake, hay fork, rope and tackle, spreaders, fanning mill, double shovel and single shovel plows, 1 springtooth harrow, double and single trees, forks, 1 boat, a lot of chickens, calf rack, cow chains, breast chains, 1 wheelbarrow, 2 cider barrels, etc. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

FRIDAY, March 16.—Mary Curfman will sell at her residence near Saltillo, 1 horse, 2 colts, 2 milch cows, 3 young cattle, two-horse wagon, spring wagon, sled, plows, cross-cut saw, harness, grain cradle, forks, wagon box, ice cream churn, lot of stone pipe, crocks, bedstead, set of chairs, clock, lounge, shot gun, etc. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

THURSDAY, March 15.—Geo. W. Taylor and Jos. A. Parks, administrators of Andrew Parks, dec'd., will expose to public sale the real estate of said deceased situate in Cass township, Huntingdon county. For particulars see advertisement and bills.

Pronounced Hopeless, Yet Saved.

From a letter written by Mrs. Ada E. Hurd, of Groton, S. D., we quote: "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my Lungs, cough set in and finally terminated in Consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. Ms husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial, took in all, eight bottles; it has cured me, and thank God I am now a well and hearty woman. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will expose to public sale on the premises, on

Thursday, March 15, 1894.

at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate:

I. All that certain messuage and tract of land situate in Cass township (Smith valley), county aforesaid, bounded on the north by lands of Rebecca Forshey and Geo. M. Parks, on the east by Kean & Stever, on the south by Benjamin Stake and Martin Hammon and on the west by Benjamin Stake, containing 100 ACRES, more or less, and having erected thereon two small DWELLING HOUSES—one log and one frame; also a small stable.

II. Also, a piece or parcel of land situate in Hare's valley, Cass township, county aforesaid, bounded on the north by lands of James Norris, on the east by Milton Park and James Norris, on the south by Miriam Green, and on the west by Benjamin Shope and Jos. A. Parks containing 44 ACRES, more or less, and having thereon erected a small LOG DWELLING HOUSE and FRAME STABLE.

These properties each have good orchards, are well supplied with water, and within short distances of markets, schools and churches.

TERMS OF SALE.—10 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid in cash when property is struck off, 40 per cent. on confirmation of the sales, when deeds will be delivered, and the balance in one year thereafter, with interest; deferred payments to be secured by the judgments of the purchaser.

At the same time and place, all the personal property of the decedent will be disposed of at public sale. All amounts under $5 to be cash, and for $5 and over six months time will be given upon the purchaser giving judgment notes with satisfactory bail.

GEO. W. TAYLOR,
JOS. A. PARKS,
Administrators.

Feb. 21,'94-c.

Are You Awake

to the fact that every cent or dollar saved is so much made?

Are You Aware

that money can be saved by taking advantage of the cash bargains to be had at our store?

Do You Know

that we keep the best assorted stock of General Merchandise in town? We know this. In Dry Goods we can offer you just as good bargains and just as good goods as you can get by seuding away from home.

Come And See

what bargains we can give you.

J. G. Gillam.

PENN STREET .....Restaurant.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

Wholesale and Retail.

I will receive daily the Best Shell and Tub Oysters in the Market.

When in Town Try My 25c. STEWS.

The only Ladies' Restaurant in the city. Open until 12 o'clock Every Night.

G. W. FISHER,

Huntingdon, - Pa.

NEW LOT HERE!

Fast Color Calico, 5 1-2 Cts. Yd.

Men's Seamless Derby Rib Top Socks, 4 pairs for 25c.

Lancashire Gingham at only 25c. a Yd.

Boys' Waists at 18c., usual price, 30c.

HEavy rib Long Stockings, 4 pairs, 25c., Cheap at 13C. Pr.

The above goods are all new and illustrate a few of the MANY BARGAINS we have to offer you at

LYNN'S - NOVELTY - STORE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., February 28, 1894

LOCAL NOTES.

—Rev. A. W. Maxwell will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday morning.

—FOR RENT.—One dwelling house. For further information call on W. H. Rex.

—Our friend, Henry Stever, of Cass township, gladdened our sanctum yesterday.

—Mrs. H. W. Pyles left last evening on a two-week's visit to parents and friends at Waterloo.

—Karl Diener, of Waterloo, spent two or three days of the past week among friends in Mapleton.

—Lynn's novelty store always seems to be ahead in selling good goods at lowest prices. See his new ad.

—The young men of the U. B. church have organized a prayermeeting, which will meet on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

—George F. Godard and wife and L. S. Wible and wife, of Huntingdon, were among the visitors to Mapleton during the past week.

—Editor Fry, of the Newport *News* was in Mapleton yesterday in attendance at the funeral of his cousin, Mrs. C. M. Henderson.

—H. H. Lamberson and wife, who have been making their home at Patton, Cambria county, are visiting among friends in this vicinity.

—Belting—leather or rubber—best quality furnished to order on short notice. Call on or write for prices.
H. H. SWOPE.

—MUSICAL COLLEGE.—The Spring Term opens May 1st, in Vocal and Instrumental Music. For catalogues address Henry B. Moyer, Freeburg, Pa.

—Leroy Henderson, of Saltillo, who has been spending the greater part of the winter with his grand parents at Cassville, gave us a pleasant call this morning.

—A young men's prayermeeting, in connection with the Presbyterian church, has been organized. At present it will meet on Saturday evenings at 6 o'clock.

—David Mansbarger last Friday moved from Mapleton to his farm in Shirley township. Mr. Mansbarger was a good citizen and we were sorry to see him leave.

—Oliver Colgate, one of the most whole-souled citizens of Shirley township, and his son-in-law A. B. Smith, of Cromwell township, tarried briefly in Mapleton yesterday.

—A man named Spunk has just married a girl by the name of Spink. How they have twisted it up to be sure. Notice the tenses. Past, Spink; present, Spunk; future, spank.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday evening, at which time a contribution will be taken up for the benevolent boards of the church.

—M. E. church services for next Sunday: Sunday school, 9.30 A. M.; class service, 10.30 A. M.; Junior League, 3.30 P. M.; Epworth League, 6.00 P. M.; preaching service, 7.00 P. M.

—Dr. J. G. Spangler was summoned to Irvona last week to render professional services to G. W. Rex. We are pleased to state that Mr. Rex's condition is improving under Dr. Spangler's treatment.

—Some Alaskan names are: Ahgomethelanaghamute, Ahgulakpaghamate, Chokfoktoleghamute, Kahlukhtughamute, Kennachanaghamute, Kyktoltowtin, Quiechogamute, Teeuahotozna and Akguluragiglak.

—Dr. A. H. Evans, of Hopewell, spent a few hours Monday evening calling upon his numerous friends in Mapleton. The doctor, we are pleased to note, is meeting with considerable success in his chosen profession.

—Mrs. H. L. Robley, of Altoona, is enjoying a visit with her friends and relatives in this place. She has been in ill health for some time, but is improving at present. She was accompanied by a friend, Mrs. Belle Askew, also of Altoona.

—A local institute will be held at Huntingdon, Saturday, March 18th. It is desired to make this gathering of teachers full of interest and instruction to all present. A cordial invitation is extended to all the teachers of the county who can possibly do so to be present.

—About twenty young men of this place met Sunday afternoon at the ITEM office to take steps toward organizing a christian association. J. H. Shimer was elected president and J. B. Montgomery, secretary. The move is in the right direction and we hope it may meet with encouragement.

Mrs. James W. Henderson.

Mrs. Carrie Maud Henderson, wife of James W. Henderson, of Tyrone, died Sunday night, February 25th, at 11.20 o'clock. She was aged 19 years, 7 months and 6 days. The remains were brought to Mapleton Monday evening and yesterday afternoon they were interred in Mountain View cemetery.

Mrs. Henderson was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Price, of Harrisburg, and was born at Ickesburg, Perry county. About ten years ago the family moved to Mapleton and most of her life was spent in this place. Here she grew to young womanhood and December 17, 1892 was married to James W. Henderson. She early in life united with the Methodist Episcopal church and the testimony of her class leader and those most intimate with her is to the effect that she lived a consistent christian life.

Her husband being employed on the shifting crew at Tyrone they last May moved to that place. A few weeks ago she went to Harrisburg to visit her parents. While there she took anesthetics for the purpose of having teeth extracted. As a result of the operation her spine and nerves were affected. She suffered intensely but not a word of complaint escaped her. In her dying hours she sought to comfort her weeping friends about her. She died very happy. Her pastor Rev. R. H. Gilbert conducted a short service at Tyrone. The services here were in charge of Rev. F. W. Curry who preached an impressive sermon from the words found in Jeremiah 15.9 "Her sun is gone down while it was yet day." Her class leader C. D. Sautelle and the conductor, engineer and brakeman of Mr. Henderson's crew came down from Tyrone to attend the services.

Her husband, little daughter, father, mother and three sisters survive her. These have the warmest sympathies of many friends in this community. The family very much appreciate the kindness shown them in their affliction.

Local Institute.

Following is the secretary's report of the proceedings of the local institute held at this place, Saturday, Feb. 17th:

Institute called to order at 10.40 by H. W. Pyles. Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. F. W. Curry. Election of officers then being in order, the following were elected: Chairman H. W. Pyles; Secretary, E. Guy Rex; Asst. Secretary, Mrs. Louisa Dell.

The first question for discussion, "The Teacher as a Moral Factor," was discussed by Miss Wilson, who advanced some very good theories. Further discussed by Prof. A. P. Silverthorn, who gave an excellent talk on the subject. J. O. Smith then took up the discussion. Prof. Myers followed, giving an interesting and instructive talk. He emphasized that the teacher should associate with the pupils on the play-ground and any place that he is not in the relation of a teacher.

The second topic, "Primary Geography," was opened by Prof. W. M. Benson. Teachers should be sure to create an interest in any branch that they may begin to study. Teach the seen and lead to the unseen. You should begin by teaching geography of home surroundings and then lead the unknown. Further discussed by Supt. Rudy, A. G. Thompson and E. G. Rex.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The first question for discussion was "Supplementary Work." The subject was opened by Prof. Ezra Lehman, followed by Miss Spiece, Prof. Myers and J. G. Zerby, who spoke of the necessity of plenty of supplementary work in order to impress the regular lesson on the minds of the pupils. Each one gave excellent thoughts which if put into practice cannot fail to prove beneficial to both teacher and pupil.

On motion of J. B. Boring the question for debate was taken up. "Resolved, That the teacher who leaves the profession on account of low salary should be censured."

The speakers were Prof. A. P. Silverthorn on the affirmative and J. G. Zerby on the negative. Each gentleman advanced strong argument in support of their respective positions and gave expression to some very good thoughts which lack of space prevents us from repeating, but which will certainly ring in the ears of the ones that heard them, teachers especially, and we hope may encourage all to awaken to a just appreciation of the positions they fill. The question being open now for general debate was ably discussed both pro and con, by J. B. Boring, Prof. Lehman, Prof. Myers and others.

At this period a great many of the teachers were obliged to leave on account of it being time for the train to carry them to their respective places of duty.

The next topic, "What incentives should a teacher use to induce pupils to attend school?" was taken up and handled in an able manner by A. G. Thompson, who gave some very good thoughts and suggested various means to accomplish this end.

After adopting resolutions extending thanks to the trustees of the M. E. church for the use of the church and to citizens for their kind hospitality and to all who lent a helping hand to make the institute a success, the session adjourned, all feeling that it had been a day well spent.

P. O. S. of A. District Convention.

The ninth semi-annual session of the Huntingdon county district convention, Patriotic Order Sons of America, convened in the hall of Washington Camp No. 346, Mount Union, Thursday, February 22, 1894.

Convention called to order at 10.05 o'clock by W. A. Crotsley and I. N. Swope, H. B. Goheen and F. K. Galbraith appointed committe on credentials.

The committee reported the following entitled to seats:

W. C. No. 59,—L. L. Parker, A. B. Baker, R. N. McCarl.

W. C. No. 346,—Geo. C. Borst, G. W. Lukens, Geo. M. Appleby.

W. C. No. 348,—Jas. A. Yeater, F. K. Galbraith, G. M. Enyeart.

W. C. No. 350,—J. C. Pheasant, E. S. Chilcott, D. C. Roland.

W. C. No. 506,—George Tyler, H. B. Goheen.

W. C. No. 512,—Sigel Ashman.

W. C. No. 513,—J. E. Giffin.

W. C. No. 537.—N. W. Mentzer, W. C. Price.

W. C. No. 550,—S. A. Milliken.

W. C. No. 662,—George D. Lynn, D. H. Heck.

District Presidents,—L. E. Edwards, S. N. Minick.

Ex-District Presidents,—I. N. Swope, W. A. Crotsley.

Conductor,—E. E. Bell.

The annual dues of $1.00 were paid by the following Camps: 59, 346, 348, 350, 506, 512, 513, 537, 550 and 662.

The following district officers were elected for the ensuing year: W. A. Crotsley, past president; H. B. Goheen, vice president; G. W. Lukens, master of forms; I. N. Swope, secretary; F. K. Galbraith, conductor.

W. A. Crotsley vacated the chair in favor of L. E. Edwards who appointed the following officers: R. N. McCarl, inspector. D. H. Heck, guard.

The following committee on resolutions was appointed: I. N. Swope, H. B. Goheen, G. W. Lukens, James A. Yeater and J. C. Pheasant.

Adjourned to meet at 1.30 o'clock.

Convention reconvened at 1.30 o'clock S. N. Minick, presiding. The following auditing committee was appointed: Sigel Ashman, John E. Giffin and S. A. Milliken.

The following amendment to the constitution submitted at the Shade Gap convention was called up:

Camps recommending a Past President for District President shall notify the Secretary of the Convention the first week in July, and all the recommendations shall be noted in the call for the Convention so the Camps may be able to make their selection and act and vote intelligently at the Convention.

On motion of J. E. Giffin the amendment was adopted.

W. A. Crotsley nominated Mapleton as the place for holding the August session. I. N. Swope nominated Huntingdon. By a vote of 23 to 7 it was decided that the next convention be held at Mapleton, Friday, August 3d.

Verbal reports were received from the delegates present, after which Rev. Wm. Brill favored the convention with an interesting address on the principles of the order.

The report of the committee on resolutions disapproving of the opentng of the public schools on Washington's birthday, disapproving of the division of the county, favoring the holding of public meetings, providing a method of filling vacancies in district officers, and thanking the members at Mount Union for their hospitality, was adopted. The sentiment against division was very pronounced, there being no votes in favor of it.

There being no further business before the Convention and no arrangements having been made for an evening session the convention adjourned at 4 o'clock.

The Work of the Huntingdon Co. Bible Society.

Soon after the annual meeting in March last the board of managers took measures to secure the services of some one to act as colporteur and make a canvass of the county in the interests of Bible work. After some correspondence A.C. Walther, of Clearfield, was secured. Mr. Walther had previously canvassed the counties of Clearfield and Centre and had thus gained experience in the work. In June Mr. Walther began his canvass and continued it until the beginning of November, when he was laid aside and was no longer able to continue the work. Three months and eighteen days, or ninety-six days in all, were given to the work. What was accomplished may in some measure be gleaned from a thoughtful reading of the tabulated report rendered to the board:

Whole No. families visited	2196	
No. familes prayed with or addressed on personal religion.	1361	
No. families found destitute of the Bible	148	
No. Catholic families visited	70	
No. meetings addressed	12	
Amt. of contributions received.		$ 8 55
Amt. Bibles and Teastaments sold		153 62
Amt. Bibles and Testmaments donated to destitute families		29 90
Amt. expenses incurred		53 44

The parts of the county thus personally visited by the agent of the society are as follows: The townships of Union, Cass, Tod, Clay, Springfield, Cromwell, Dublin, Tell, Shirley and Carbon, in part, and the boroughs of Mapleton, Cassville, Robertsdale, Saltillo, Three Springs, Rockhill, Orbisonia, Shade Gap, Shirleysburg and Mt. Union. Those familiar with the territory reached can see that the portions canvassed covers nearly one-half of the territory in the county and those most remote from the centres of population and therefore the most difficult to reach. The entire cost of this canvass to the society for books was:

For books on hand and purchased	$183 52
For salary and other expenses	188 17
Total	371 69

A balance of $40.75 of this amount is yet due the Penn'a. Bible Society.

At beginning the society had cash in treasury	$ 61 69
In cash, credit with the Penna. Bible Society	8 10
In books on hand	14 39
Received from collections, sales, contributions, donations and other sources	247 98
Total	332 16
Expended for books, salary, donations and other expenses	$290 61
Balance in treasury	80
Due Penna. Bible Society	40 75
Total	332 16

Figures, however, give but a faint conception of the amount of work really performed, much of which is of such a nature that it cannot be reported save by the pen of the Recording Angel, because the influence for good that may result from these visits cannot be calculated in the arithmetic of earth. To many families has been given the privilege of purchasing God's word at cost, since no profit is made upon the books sold. The prices asked are those fixed by the American Bible Society and no profit is secured by anyone from these sales. Very many families have had God's word given to them? Is not this preaching the Gospel to the poor? And it has found a place in homes where it has never before been. Think of the fact that here at our own doors have been found one hundred and forty-eight families without any part of God's word! Surely this appeals to us as nothing else could, and reveals an obligation to the Bible-loving people of this county which we cannot refuse to hear and to which there ought to be a prompt response, not in word and prayer only but in most liberal contributions, in order that the work may be completed next season. That this may be done there will be needed not less than $200 in cash, a very small amount for the Christian people of Huntingdon county to give for such a work at their own doors. Every church is asked to take a contribution since the work of the society is entirely undenominational and is for the benefit and blessing of all alike.

From the communities already visited the testimony to the helpfulness of the colporteur's work is unqualified and many hearts can date a renewed devotion to the Master's cause to his visit and we have no hesitation in affirming that every pastor will find his presence in the community beneficial to every good word and work. On his behalf the society, composed of all Christian denominations in Huntingdon, asks the hearty co operation of pastors throughout the county that this work may speedily be completed and every household in our county furnished with God's eternal truth as contained in "the Holy Scriptures without note or comment."

Shall our plea be in vain and this people "be destroyed for lack of knowledge?"

REV. S. F. FORGEUS,
" W. C. SCHAEFFER,
" C. M. SANDT,
Committee.

Winter Goods.

The time of the year is now at hand that you will waut heavy goods, such as Cotton Flannels, Colored flannels, Mixed Goods and
RED FLANNELS,
also all grades of winter Underwear. We have them in stock an and prices to suit any and all. Our stock
BOOTS AND SHOES
and Rubber Goods is also complete. We aim to keep a complete stock of Groceries. We can suaply your wants in any line. We know
TIMES ARE DULL
and Money scarce but we want to say that you can get as much value for your dollar here as any where in the county. We also take any kind of marketable
PRODUCE
in exchange for goods the same as cash. Remember the place.

A. B. GILLAM,
Mapleton, Pa.

A Happy New Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Human Face."

TEXT: *"A man's wisdom maketh his face to shine, and the boldness of his face shall be changed," or as it may be rendered, "the sourness of his face shall be sweetened."*—Ecclesiastes viii., 1.

Thus a little change in our English translation brings out the better meaning of the text, which sets forth that the character of the face is decided by the character of the soul. The main features of our countenance were decided by the Almighty, and we cannot change them, but under God we decide whether we shall have countenances benignant or baleful, sour or sweet, wrathful or genial, benevolent or mean, honest or scoundrelly, impudent or modest, courageous or cowardly, frank or sneaking. In all the works of God there is nothing more wonderful than the human countenance. Though the longest face is less than twelve inches from the hair line of the forehead to the bottom of the chin and the broadest face is less than eight inches from cheek bone to cheek bone, yet in that small compass God has wrought such differences that the 1,600,000,000 of the human race may be distinguished from each other by their facial appearance.

The face is ordinarily the index of character. It is the throne of the emotions. It is the battlefield of the passions. It is the catalogue of character. It is the map of the mind. It is the geography of the soul. And while the Lord decides before our birth whether we shall be handsome or homely, we are by the character we form deciding whether our countenance shall be pleasant or disagreeable. This is so much so that some of the most beautiful faces are unattractive because of their arrogance or their deceitfulness, and some of the most rugged and irregular features are attractive because of the kindness that shines through them. Accident or sickness or scarification may veil the face so that it shall not express the soul, but in the majority of cases give me a deliberate look at a man's countenance and I will tell you whether he is a cynic or an optimist, whether he is a miser or a philanthropist, whether he is noble or ignominious, whether he is good or bad. Our first impression of a man or woman is generally the accurate impression. You at the first glance make up your mind that some man is unworthy of your friendship, but afterward, by circumstances being put into intimate association with him, you come to like him and trust him. Yet stay with him long enough, and you will be compelled to return to your original estimate of his character, but it will be after he has cheated you out of everything he could lay his hands on. It is of God's mercy that we have these outside indexes of character. Phrenology is one index, and while it may be carried to an absurd extent there is no doubt that you can judge somewhat of a man's character by the shape of his head. Palmistry is another index, and while it may be carried into the fanciful and necromantic there is no doubt that certain lines in the palm of the hand are indicative of mental and moral traits.

Physiognomy is another index, and while the contour of the human face may sometimes mislead us we can generally, after looking into the eye and noticing the curve of the lip and the spread of the nostril, and the correlation of all the features, come to a right estimate of a man's character. If it were not so, how would we know whom to trust and whom to avoid? Whether we will or not, physiognomy decides a thousand things in commercial and financial and social and religious domains. From one lid of the Bible to the other there is no science so recognized as that of physiognomy, and nothing more thoroughly taken for granted than the power of the soul to transfigure the face. The Bible speaks of the "face of God," the "face of Jesus Christ," the "face of Esau," the "face of Israel," the "face of Job," the "face of the old man," the shining "face of Moses," the wrathful "face of Pharaoh," the ashes on the face of humiliation, the resurrectionary staff on the face of the dead child, the hypocrites disfiguring their face, and in my text the Bible declares, "A man's wisdom maketh his face to shine, and the sourness of his face shall be sweetened." If the Bible has so much to say about physiognomy, we do not wonder that the world has made it a study from the early ages. In vain the English Parliament in the time of George II. ordered publicly whipped and imprisoned those who studied physiognomy. Intelligent people always have studied it and always will study it. The pens of Moses and Joshua and Job and John and Paul as well as of Homer and Hippocrates and Galen and Aristotle and Socrates and Plato and Lavater have been dipped into it, and whole libraries of wheat and chaff have been garnered on this theme.

Now, what practical religious and eternal use would I make of this subject? I am going to show that while we are not responsible for our features, the Lord Almighty having decided what they shall be prenatally, as the psalmist declares when he writes, "In thy book all my members were written, which in continuance were fashioned when as yet there was none of them," yet the character which under God we form will chisel the face most mightily. Every man would like to have been made in appearance an Alcibiades, and every woman would like to have been made a Josephine. We all want to be agreeable. Our usefulness depends so much upon it that I consider it important and Christian for every man and woman to be as agreeable as possible. The slouch, the sloven, the man who does not care how he looks, all such people lack equipment for usefulness. A minister who has to throw a quid of tobacco out of his mouth before he begins to preach or Christians with beard untrimmed, making them to look like wild beasts come out of the lair—yea, unkempt, uncombed, unwashed, disagreeable men or women—are a hindrance to religion more than a recommendation.

Now, my text suggests how we may, independent of features, make ourselves agreeable, "A man's wisdom maketh his face to shine, and the sourness of his face shall be sweetened." What I say may come too late for many. Their countenance may by long years of hardness have been frozen into stolidity, or by long years of cruel behavior they may have Herodized all the machinery of expression, or by long years of avarice they may have been Shylocked until their face is as hard as the precious metal they are hoarding, but I am in time to help multitudes if the Lord will. That it is possible to overcome disadvantages of physiognomy was in this country mightily illustrated by one whose life recently closed after having served in the Presedential cabinet at Washington. By accident of fire in childhood his face had been more piteously scarred than any human visage that I ever saw. By hard study he arose from being a poor boy to the very height of the legal profession, and when an Attorney General for the United States was needed he entered the Presidential cabinet. What a triumph over destroyed human countenance!

I do not wonder that when an opposing attorney in a Philadelphia court-room cruelly referred to this personal disfigurement Benjamin F. Brewster replied in these words: "When I was a babe, I was a beautiful blue-eyed child. I know this because my dear dead mother told me so, but I was one day playing with my sister when her clothes took fire, and I ran to her relief and saved her, but in doing so my clothes took fire, and the fire was not put out until my face was as black as the heart of the scoundrel who has just now referred to my disfigurement." Heroism conquering physical disabilities! That scholarly regular features are not necessary for making powerful impression witness Paul, who photographs himself as in "bodily presence weak," and George Whitefield, whose eyes were struck with strabismus, and Alexander H. Stephens, who sat with pale and sick face in invalid's chair while he thrilled the American congress with his eloquence, and thousands of invalid preachers and Sabbath-school teachers and Christian workers. Aye, the most glorious being the world ever saw was foreseen by Isaiah, who described His face bruised and gashed and scarified and said of Him, "His visage was so marred, more than any man." So you see that the loveliest face in the universe was a scarred face.

And now I am going to tell you of some of the chisels that work for the disfiguration or irradiation of the human countenance. One of the sharpest and most destructive of those chisels of the countenance is cynicism. That sours the disposition and then sours the face. It gives a contemptuous curl to the lip. It draws down the corners of the mouth and inflates the nostril as with a malodor. What David said in haste they say in their deliberation, "All men are liars," everything is going to ruin. All men and women are bad or are going to be. Society and the church are on the down grade. Tell them of an act of benevolence, and they say he gave that to advertise himself. They do not like the present fashion of hats for women or of coats for men. They are opposed to the administration, municipal and State and National. Somehow food does not taste as it used to, and they wonder why there are no poets or orators or preachers as when they were boys. Even Solomon, one of the wisest and at one time one of the worst of men, falls into the pessimistic mood and cries out in the twenty-first chapter of Proverbs, "Who can find a virtuous woman?" If he had behaved himself better and kept in good associations, he would not have written that interrogation point implying the scarcity of good womanhood. Cynicism, if a habit, as it is with tens of thousands of people, writes itself all over the features; hence so many sour visages all up and down the street, all up and down the church and the world. One good way to make the world worse is to say it is worse. Let a depressed and foreboding opinion of everything take possession of you for twenty years, and you will be a sight to behold. It is the chastisement of God that when a man allows his heart to be cursed with cynicism his face becomes gloomed and scowled and lachrymosed and blasted with the same midnight.

But let Christian cheerfulness try its chisel upon a man's countenance. Feeling that all things are for his good, and that God rules, and that the Bible being true the world's floralization is rapidly approaching, and the day when beer mug and demijohn and distillery and bombshell and rifle pit seventy-four pounders and roulette tables and corrupt book and satanic printing press will have quit work, the brightness that comes from such anticipation not only gives zest to his work, but shines in his eyes and glows in his entire countenance. Those are the facts I look for in an audience. Those countenances are sections of millennial glory. They are heaven impersonated. They are the sculpturing of God's right hand. They are hosannas in human flesh. They are halleluiahs alighted. They are Christ reincarnated. I do not care what your features are or whether you look like your father or your mother or look like no one under the heavens, to God and man you are beautiful.

Michael Angelo, the sculptor, visiting Florence, some one showed him in a back yard a piece of marble that was so shapeless that it seemed of no use, and Angelo was asked if he could make anything out of it, and if so was told he could own it. The artist took the marble, and for nine months shut himself up to work, first trying to make of it a statue of David with his foot on Goliath, but the marble was not quite long enough at the base to make the prostrate form of the giant, and so the artist fashioned the marble into another figure that is so famous for all time because of its expressiveness. A critic came in and was asked by Angelo for his criticism, and he said it was beautiful, but the nose of the statute was not of right shape. Angelo picked up from the floor some sand and tossed it about the face of the statue pretending he was using his chisel to make the improvement suggested by the critic. "What do you think of it now?" said the artist. "Wonderfully improved," said the critic. "Well," said the artist, "I have not changed it at all." My friends, the grace of God comes to the heart of a man or woman and then attempts to change a forbidding and prejudicial face into attractiveness. Perhaps the face is most unpromising for the Divine Sculptor. But having changed the heart it begins to work on the countenance with celestial chisel, and into all the lineaments of the face puts a gladness and an expectation that changes it from glory to glory, and though earthly criticism may disapprove of this or that in the appearance of the face Christ says of the newly created countenance that which Pilate said of Him, "Behold the man!"

Here is another mightly chisel for the countenance, and you may call it revenge or hate or malevolence. This spirit having taken possession of the heart, it encamps seven devils under the eyebrows. It puts cruelty into the compression of the lips. You can tell from the man's looks that he is pursuing some one and trying to get even with him. There are suggestions of Nero and Robespierre and Diocletian and thumbscrews and racks all up and down the features. Infernal artists with murderers' daggers have been cutting away at that visage. The revengeful heart has built its perdition in the revengeful countenance. Disfiguration of diabolic passion!

But here comes another chisel to shape the countenance, and it is kindness. There came a moving day, and into her soul moved the whole family of Christian graces, with all their children and grandchildren, and the command has come forth from the heavens that that woman's face shall be made to correspond with her superb soul. Her entire face from ear to ear becomes the canvas on which all the best artists of heaven begin to put their finest strokes, and on the small compass of that face are put pictures of sunrise over the sea, and angels of mercy going up and down ladders all aflash, and mountains of transfiguration and noonday in heaven. Kindness! It is the most magnificent sculptor that ever touched human countenance.

No one could wonder at the unusual geniality in the face of William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, after seeing him at the New York banquet just before he dropped dead, turning his wineglass upside down, saying, "I may by doing this offend some, but by not doing it I might damage many." Be kind to your friends. Be kind to your enemies. Be kind to the young. Be kind to the old. Be kind to your rulers. Be kind to your servants. Be kind to your superiors. Be kind to your inferiors. Be kind to your horse. Be kind to your dog. Be kind to your cat. Morning, noon and night be kind, and the effects of it will be written in the language of your face. That is the gospel of physiognomy.

A Bayonne merchant was in the south of Europe for his health, and sitting on the terrace one morning in his invalidism he saw a rider flung from a horse into a river, and without thinking of his own weakness the merchant flung off his invalid's gown and swam to the drowning man, and clutching him as he was about to go down the last time bore him in safety to the bank, when glancing into the face of the rescued man he cried, "My God, I have saved my own son!" All kindness comes back to us in one way or another; if not in any other way, then in your own face. Kindness! Show it to others, for the time may come when you will need it yourself. People laughed at the lion because he spared the mouse that ran over him when by one motion of his paw the monster could have crushed the insignificant disturber. But it was well that the lion had mercy on the mouse, for one day the lion was caught in a trap and roared fearfully because he was held fast by ropes. Then the mouse knawed off the ropes and let the lion go free. You may consider yourself a lion, but you cannot afford to despise a mouse.

When Abraham Lincoln pardoned a young soldier at the request of his mother, the mother went down the stairs of the White House saying: "They have lied about the President's being homely. He is the handsomest man I ever saw." All over that President's rugged face was written the kindness which he so well illustrated when he said, "Some of our generals complain that I impair discipline and subordination in the army by my pardons and respites, but it makes me rested after a hard day's work if I can find some good excuse for saving a man's life, and I go to bed happier as I think how joyous the signing of my name will make him and his family." Kindness! It makes the face shine while life lasts and after death puts a summer sunset between the still lips and the smoothed hair that makes me say sometimes at obsequies, "She seems too beautiful to bury."

But here comes another chisel, and its name is hypocrisy. Christ, with one terrific stroke in His sermon on the mount described this charrcter, "When ye fast, be not as the hypocrites, of a sad countenance, for they disfigure their faces that they may appear unto men to fast." Hypocrisy having taken possession of the soul, it immediately appears in the countenance. Hypocrites are always solemn. They carry several country graveyards in their faces. They are tearful when there is nothing to cry about, and in their prayers they catch for their breath and have such general dolefulness that they disgust young people with religion. We had one of them in one of my churches. When he exorted, he always deplored the low state of religion in other people, and when he prayed it was an attack of hysteria, and he went into a paroxysm of ohs and ahs that seemed to demand resuscitation. He went on in that way until we had to expel him from the church for stealing the property intrusted to him as administrator and for other vices that I will not mention, and he wrote me several letters not at all complimentary from the West, saying that he was daily praying for my everlasting destruction. A man cannot have hypocrisy in his heart without somehow showing it in his face. All intelligent people who witness it know it is nothing but a dramatization.

Oh, the power of the human face! I warrant that you have known faces so magnetic and impressive that, though they vanished long ago, they still hold you with a holy spell. How long since your child went? "Well," you say, "if she had lived she would have been ten years old now, or twenty or thirty years." But does not that infant's face still have tender supremacy over your entire nature? During many an eventide does it not look at you? What a sanctifying, hallowing influence it has been in your life! You can say in the words of the poet, "Better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all." Or it may have been a sister's face. Perhaps she was the invalid of the family. Perhaps she never went out except on very clear days, and then she had to be carried down the stairs to the piazza or for a short ride, but she was so patient and cheerful under it all. As that face looks at you through the years with what an elevated and heavenly emotion you are filled. Or was it a father's face? The storms of life had somewhat roughened it. A good deal of the brightness of the eye had been quenched, and the ear was turned with the hand behind it in order to hear at all. But you remember that face so vividly that if you were an artist you could put it on canvas, and it would mean to you more than any face that Rembrandt ever sketched. That face, though long ago veiled from human sight, is as plain in your memory as though you this moment saw it moving gently forward and backward in the rocking-chair by the stove in the old farmhouse. Or was it your mother's face? A good mother's face is never homely to her boys and girls. It is a "Madonna" in the picture gallery of the memory. What a sympathetic face it was! Did you ever have a joy and that face did not respond to it? Did you ever have a grief and no tears trickle down that maternal cheek? Did you ever do a bad thing and a shadow did not cross it? Oh, it was a sweet face! The spectacles with large, round glasses through which she looked at you, how sacredly they have been kept in bureau or closet! Your mother's face, your mother's smile, your mother's tears! What an overpowering memory! Though you have come on to midlife or old age, how you would like just once more to bury your face in her lap and have a good cry!

But I can tell you of a more sympathetic and more tender and more loving face than any of the faces I have mentioned. "No, you cannot," says some one. I can, and I will. It is the face of Jesus Christ as He was on earth and is now in heaven. When preparing my life of Christ, entitled "From Manger to Throne," I ransacked the art galleries and portfolios of the world to find a picture of our Saviour's face that might be most expressive, and I saw it as Francesco Francia painted it in the sixteenth century, and as the emerald intaglio of the sixth century presented it, and as a fresco in the catacombs near Rome preserved it, and as Leonardo da Vinci showed it in "The Last Supper," and I looked in the Louvre, and the Luxembourg, and the Vatican, and the Dresden, and the Berlin, and Neapolitan and London galleries for the most inspiring face of Christ, and many of the presentations were wonderful for pathos and majesty and power and execution, but although I selected that by Ary Scheffer as in some respects the most expressive I felt as we all feel—that our Christ has never yet been presented either in sculpture or painting, and that we will have to wait until we rise to the upper palace, where we shall see Him as He is.

What a gentle face it must have been to induce the babes to struggle out of their mother's arms into His arms! What an expressive face it must have been when one reproving look of it threw stalwart Peter into a fit of tears! What a pleading face it must have been to lead the psalmist in prayer to say of it, "Look upon the face of thine anointed!" What a sympathetic face it must have been to encourage the sick woman who was beyond any help from the doctors to touch the hem of His garment! What a suffering face it must have been when suspended on the perpendicular and horizontal pieces of the wood of martyrdom, and His antagonists slapped the pallid cheek with their rough hands and befouled it with the saliva of their blasphemous lips! What a tremendous face it must have been to lead St. John to describe it in the coming judgment as scattering the universe when he says, "From whose face the earth and the heaven fled away."

O Christ! Once the Nazarene, but now the celestial! Once of cross, but now of throne! Once crowned with stinging bramble, but now coroneted with the jewels of ransomed empires! Turn on Thy pardoning face and forgive us, Thy sympathetic face and console us, Thy suffering face and have Thy atonement avail for us, Thy omnipotent face and rescue us. Oh, what a face! So scarred, so lacerated, so resplendent, so overwhelmingly glorious that the seraphim put wing to wing and with their conjoined pinions keep off some of the luster that is too mighty even for eyes cherubic or angelic, and yet this morning turning upon us with a sheathed splendor like that with which He appeared when He said to the mothers bashful about presenting their children, "Suffer them to come," and to the poor waif of the street, "Neither do I condemn thee," and to the eyes of the blind beggar of the wayside, "Be opened." I think my brother John, the returned foreign missionary, dying summer before last at Bound Brook, caught a glimpse of that face of Christ when in his dying hour my brother said: "I shall be satisfied when I awaken in His likeness." And now unto Him that loved us and washed us from our sins in His own blood and hath made us kings and priests unto God and His Father, to Him be glory and dominion for ever and ever. Amen and amen! Amen and amen!

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS

The peanut as an article of food, is rich in albumen.

The discovery of a rich petroleum field is reported in the Assam district, British India.

It is estimated that one of the largest stones in the pyramids weighs fully eighty-eight tons.

It is said that people eat twenty per cent. more bread when the weather is cold than when it is mild.

A ship of steel from her hull all through to the standing rigging has been built at Cardiff, Wales,

Pathologists now incline to believe that certain cases of ulcer of the stomach are due to microbes

An aluminum boat has been constructed for a French expedition to Africa. It is thirty-three feet long and weighs but 1,780 pounds.

German medical authorities recommend the humble peanut as an excellent article of diet for people afflicted with gout or with diabetic disease.

Professor Geikie says that at their present rate of erosion the British Isles will be reduced to a level with the surrounding ocean by the end of the year 3,500,000.

Russia's Millions.

The population of Russia at the beginning of this year numbers about 124,000,000 souls. These are distributed in the following manner: In the fifty Governments of Russia in Europe, there are about 89,000,000 inhabitants; in the Vistula country, 8,900,000; in Siberia, 4,750,000; in Asia, 6,100,000, and in Finland, 2,830,000.

These figures are worthy of note. The Russian army in time of peace numbers about 820,000 men, which, compared to the population, is but a small number. Other countries, such as Germany and France, have already more than 1 per cent. of their populations permanently with the colors. Should the Czar one day, by a single stroke of the pen, choose to follow the example of other European powers, he would be in command of by far the largest number of men under one sovereign in the world.—[London Vanity Fair.

A Useful Paper Vest.

The man who in evening dress is obliged to be where there are drafts exposes himself to constant illness. The low-cut vest of evening dress gives little protection to the chest, and there seemed until now no way of providing against the danger incurred in this way. An ingenious paper manufacturer has now come to their rescue, it is said, however, and a high-cut vest has been made of soft, thick paper, which is intended to be worn between the under and outer shirts. It is said to be warmer, and particularly more draft-defying than any possible amount of woolen. As it is not bulky, it does not interfere with the composed lay of the shirt front. The vests have no buttons, being fastened by light tapes.—[New Orleans Picayune.

Despondent Cattlemen.

The storms of January 23 and February 11 and 12 wrought such havoc among the cattle upon the great ranges in the Indian reservations of Oklahoma Territory that the cattlemen declare they will market what stock they have in the spring and quit the business.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MARCH 4.

Lesson Text: "Selling the Birthright," Genesis xxv., 27-34—Golden Text: Luke xii., 23—Commentary.

The topic in this section of eight verses is "Selling the Birthright." Evidently the committee were not looking for the richest and most instructive selections in Genesis, but we will find something even here. The intervening events have been the death of Sarah, aged 127—said to be the only woman whose age is recorded in Scripture—and the purchase of the cave of Machpelah at Hebron as a burial place (chapter xxiii.). Isaac marries Rebekah (chapter xxiv.). Abraham dies, aged 175, and is buried by Isaac and Ishmael. Ishmael dies at the age of 137. When Isaac was sixty years of age, Jacob and Esau are born (chapter xxv., 1-26), and that brings us to the lesson.

27. "And the boys grew, and Esau was a cunning herder, a man of the field, and Jacob was a plain man, dwelling in tents." Why should the Spirit write "And the boys grew?" Don't all boys grow? Yet the Spirit saw fit to write concerning Jesus "And the child grew" (Luke ii., 40), and of Samuel it is said, "And the child Samuel grew on," "And Samuel grew" (I Sam. ii., iii., 19). The same is written of Isaac, Ishmael, Moses and Samson (Gen. xxi., 8, 29; Ex. ii., 10; Judg. xiii., 24). Why this statement should be made of these seven ordinary boys and of Him whose name is Wonderful let some one tell who knows. It is worthy of note that the Old Testament word signifies to become great. Nimrod, who built Babel and other cities (Gen. x., 8-10), is the only other person spoken of as a mighty hunter. Neither his record nor Esau's are among the best. In the R. V. margin it is said Jacob was a quiet, harmless, perfect man.

28. "And Isaac loved Esau, because he did eat of his venison, but Rebekah loved Jacob." So each of the parents had their favorite; one was father's boy and one was mother's boy. This would not tend to peace in the household nor to love between the brothers. If it were wrong in their day, with their comparatively little light, how much more to be condemned in the light in which we live! Then how humiliating to see Isaac partial to Esau for his stomach's sake. But it is an everyday story. In the church at Philippi there were those whose god was their belly and who minded earthly things (Phil. iii., 19). And such may be found today.

29. "And Jacob sod pottage, and Esau came from the field, and he was faint." The first sin was through something good for food and pleasant to the senses (Gen. iii. 6). The Lord Jesus when He had fasted forty days and was afterward an hungered, was able to resist the devil, saying, "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God" (Math. iv., 2, 4). He afterward taught, "Take no thought for your life what ye shall eat or what ye shall drink." "Labor not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life, which the Son of Man shall give unto you" (Math. vi., 25; John vi., 27).

30. "And Esau said to Jacob, Feed me, I pray thee, with that same red pottage, for I am faint. Therefore was his name called Edom." See the margin for the meaning of Edom. One of the interesting things in Genesis is to note words used for the first time and trace them on through Scripture. Also the origin of Nations. The wretched origin of the Moabites and Ammonites is seen in Gen. xix., 30-38, and now we have the origin of the Edomites, and you can hardly meet them anywhere in Scripture without thinking of the hunter who was so hungry for red pottage. He did not know the words of our text, "The life is more than meat and the body than raiment," nor those words of the Spirit, "The kingdom of God is not meat and drink, but righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost."

31. "And Jacob said, Sell me this day thy birthright." What a lovely brother that wouldn't give his poor, hungry, only brother food without a recompense! Ah, Jacob, you are a poor specimen! God's grace to you was wonderful, and it is the same to us. In you we see too oft ourselves. From Deut. xxi. 17, we learn that one item in the birthright was a double portion of the inheritance. And from I Chron. v., 2, we see that the birthright did not always fall to the first born, for while Reuben was the first born the birthright became Joseph's.

32. "And Esau said, Behold, I am at the point to die, and what profit shall this birthright do to me?" Some one thinks it as if he said: "How exposed is my manner of life! I may at any time be cut off. My birthright is of little value and never did me any good. If Jacob thinks he can do something with it, let him have it. Give me the pottage! Let the birthright go!" Or it may be that he was so faint he actually thought he would then die, for afterward we find him earnestly, but vainly, seeking the blessing with tears (Heb. xii., 16, 17). How many there are who say, What profit is it to serve God? (Job xxi., 15, Mal. iii., 14), and are sorry when it is too late? How few lay to heart the solemn words, "What shall it profit a man though he gain the whole world and lose his own soul, or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?" (Math. xvi., 26). Esau represents those who prefer a present enjoyment and are willing to let the future look out for itself, while Jacob, with all his crookedness, thought of the future.

33. "And Jacob said, Swear to me this day. And he sware upon him, and he sold his birthright unto Jacob." In Heb. xi. Jacob has honorable mention among those who had faith in God, but there is no room for faith in this transaction. It was selfish and crooked and scheming. Faith would have said, If God means me to have the birthright, He knows how to give it to me; if not, I am content. Anyhow, I will love my brother and do right before God. But such was not Jacob's way at this time.

34. "Then Jacob gave Esau bread and pottage of lentiles, and he did eat and drink and rose up and went his way. Thus Esau despised his birthright." Israel despised the pleasant land; they believed not His word. They also despised and rejected Him who came as their Messiah and Redeemer and made light of His invitations (Ps. cvi., 24; Isa. liii., 3; Math. xxii., 5). Man has no heart for the things of God. The present is everything with him until he is born from above, and even then, unless he is filled with the Spirit, he is apt to despise the riches of God's grace and glory. A right spirit will think more of the things of the kingdom than of all present things.—Lesson Helper.

Decreased Deposits.

The State saving banks' deposits in New York for 1893 were $12,000,000 less than for 1892; $34,000,000 more was withdrawn than was deposited in 1893

A Much-Delayed Journey.

A ticket sold twenty-one years ago was honored on the Pennsylvania Railroad a few days ago.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

SIZE OF STALL FOR A COW.

A moderate sized cow of 800 pounds weight may rest quite easy in a stall three and one-half feet wide. The floor may be no more than four and one-half feet long from manger to end, when there is a manure gutter in use. This size floor keeps the cows cleaner than a larger one. The partitions between the stalls should be long enough to prevent one cow from standing sidewise, so that she may step on the teats of the next one, an accident which may be very serious. The safest tie is a chain having a ring to run on an iron bar, fitted in front of the feed trough on one end, and a snap hook at the other end to fasten to a ring in a leather strap on the neck.—[New York Times.

SALVE FOR TREE WOUNDS.

Tree trimming is in order and many large limbs will be cut off unavoidably. No stump should be left, says the Germantown Telegraph, but the cut should be made close to the trunk and the wound should be painted thoroughly as soon as it has seasoned for a few weeks. Left to decay in the weather it will soon admit water to the heart of the tree, when rapid and certain destruction follows. No preparation is so cheap to buy and apply, and none more efficient, than good white or red lead and linseed oil. A very little mineral paint may be added if desired to make the paint somewhat harder. Use no turpentine. Some make the mistake of painting the wound as soon as it is made. Paint and oil cannot adhere to a wet surface, but will peel off, or will let sap and water blister beneath it. Very soon the application is valueless. I have never detected any ill effects from such use of paint.

HANDLING POTATOES.

Wherever large quantities of potatoes are stored, a good deal of work is required to keep them in fair condition. At the best there will be considerable waste, but it will be greatly increased if the work is neglected. It is impossible to keep potatoes in cellars close to the freezing temperature lest by accident the temperature should go below the freezing point. Usually the temperature varies from 40 degrees to 50 degrees, and at either of these degrees of warmth the slightest tendency to rot spreads very rapidly. There is considerable evaporation from potatoes exposed to air, and this aids in spreading disease where it exists. If there is absolute certainty that potatoes are free from disease, they will keep better in pits out of doors than in cellars. This is especially true of seed potatoes. As the moisture evaporates the eyes begin to swell and prepare to grow, and whether allowed to remain or broken off, there will be less vigorous shoots from such eyes than from seed kept wholly secluded from air and at a uniform temperature a little above freezing.

QUALITY OF THE BUTTER.

The question whether the cow or the dairyman is most responsible for the quality of butter was discussed by an esteemed correspoudent elsewhere. His conclusion that no good butter is to be made except by carefully neat and clean processes is unquestionable. But there is a considerable difference in the quality of milk, dependent partly on the food that the cow eats, and also to some extent on the individual or perhaps breed character of the cow. Every dairyman knows that among a number of cows all feed the same, the milk of some will be richer in butter fats and also higher colored than that of others. The Jersey and Guernsey breeds of cows have generally this inherited peculiarity. Their butter is also firmer in cold weather than is that of native cows. We believe this is generally true of cows that give the richest milk. It may show that the nutriment which in other cows goes to make beef, fat or suet, in them goes into the milk pail. These Jersey and Guernsey cows have for many generations been fed with succulent and yet nourishing and sweet food, the parsnip being the root that is most often grown for that purpose. In this country Jersey and Guernsey cows are no more likely than others to be fed on parsnips. But if their inherited tendency to produce rich milk and firm butter is to the cumulative effect of several generations have been fed on parsnips, is there not danger that stopping this feed may lead to retrogression in these valuable characteristics? — [Boston Cultivator.

SELECTION OF CORN FOR SEED.

Too much care and attention cannot be given to the selection of seeds, says the Wisconsin Agriculturist, and most farmers would find it to their advantage to see to it that they have the very best that is to be obtained and plenty of it.

The difference in the grade of a few quarts of seed becomes a difference in bushels in the crop. Hence it pays to select it with the most perfect care. This applies to corn, and, though a little late for this season, farmers might lay this item aside for another year with profit to themselves. Make the selection of the seed ears early, and let it be the sole business for the time being. Pass along the rows with a half-bushel basket, leaving the ears at the ends of the rows to be gathered up by the team. Get the well-filled, early-maturing, deep-grained ears; have an eye to the stalk also, giving preference to those neither too dwarf nor overgrown, to those having no suckers, and to those bearing but single ears.

One ear is enough. Whether in hills or drills the corn should average a stalk to each foot of row. With one ear to the stalk this wonld give a yield of 100 bushels to the acre. Avoid stalks showing any signs of disease. Leave a few husks on so that the ears may be tied together in bunches; then hang them up where they will dry thoroughly before cold weather. When shelling this seed corn it will pay to make a second selection of a few dozen of the very choicest ears for pedigree seed to be planted by itself the next year from which to make further selection. This method will improve one's seed so that he need have no fear of his running out.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

For weak and backward lambs fresh cow's milk is nourishing.

The early bird gets the worm, and the early chick brings the price.

The most satisfactory cross at the Ottawa Station was the Brahma-Dorking.

Grit is the hen's teeth, and is used in the gizzard for grinding up the food.

Have regular times for feeding your fowls, and feed the morning mash warm.

Cut out your dead apple trees and burn out the stamps deep into the ground.

Never plant a young tree where an old one has died—not if it can be avoided.

Fresh air is good for the health of your chickens, but draughts are fatal to them.

The flesh of fowls fattened in the light is superior to that of those kept in the dark.

In the garden it is more important to retain moisture in the soil than to get rid of it.

A dozen eggs of the Wyandotte breed weigh on an average one pound seven ounces.

Hens which are forced for winter eggs should not be placed in the breeding pens.

New blood shows more improvement with turkeys than with any other kind of poultry.

When a hen becomes too fat she will either cease laying or lay only softshelled eggs.

Guard against constipation in colts. Bran meshes and roots fed judiciously will remedy this complaint.

Many a fatal case of pneumonia in horses has resulted from slow driving after the animal has been heated from rapid work.

Two or three-year-old turkeys are better for breeding stock than young birds. It is a mistake to sell off all the old stock each fall.

Don't expect to have good, strong yearlings and two-year-olds when spring comes, unless you feed plenty of clean, wholesome food during the winter.

The man who breeds horses intelligently, breaks them carefully, teaches them thoroughly, and develops their speed, will always find a profit in the business.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

LAMB CHOPS IN PAPER WITH FINE HERBS.

Cut a piece of foolscap paper in the shape of a heart (and sufficiently large to fold a lamb chop in), rub a little oil over the paper; then season with a teaspoonful of chopped onion, one of chopped parsley, a little pepper, salt and grated nutmeg. Wrap the chop in the paper, which plait down at the edges; lay it upon a gridiron over a slow fire, turning it frequently. It will take about twenty minutes to broil properly. When done serve in the paper very hot—[Boston Cultivator.

APPLE SAUCE AS SHOULD BE.

Starting off with the assertion that apple sauce as usually made is scarcely fit to eat, Mrs. Emma P. Ewing proceeds to demonstrate that when properly prepared it is one of the most delicious dishes that can be served for breakfast or dinner. "Apples should always be stewed," says Mrs. Ewing, "in a porcelain-lined kettle or granite ware saucepan—never in a vessel made of tin. When put in the kettle, they should be dusted lightly with salt, a small quantity only of water should be added, and they should not be stirred while cooking. The kettle should be covered closely, and the cooking done quickly. As soon as the apples are thoroughly cooked, half the sugar required to sweeten them should be put in the bottom of an earthen or china bowl, the apples poured over it, the balance of the sugar added, and the sauce covered until served. Stewed apple that is frequently stirred while cooking is not spicy and highly flavored like that which is quickly and quietly cooked and after it has been strained and well beaten before serving, it has been robbed of most of its appetizing and nutritive qualites." If lemon is used, the excellent suggestion is made that it be sliced thin and the hot apple sauce poured over it, never cooked with the fruit, which it embitters. A little salt helps any fruit in cooking, and must not be omitted in apple sauces. Of spices, cinnamon is the natural one to supply when the apples are lacking in flavor. Nutmeg should never be used, as it is not in harmony. Of apples in general, Mrs. Ewing cleverly and forcibly says: "The apple is wholesome and nutricious in any and every form in which it can be served. And, although it contains so many elements of goodness, it is one of our most abused fruits. It is eaten raw at unseasonable and unreasonable hours, and is shabbily treated in every process of cooking it is compelled to undergo. It is badly baked and wretchedly stewed. It is diluted with water and dosed with sugar, and doctored with spices and stirred with iron spoons and strained through tin colanders until all its original flavor is lost or spoiled; and then to still further destroy its integrity and toothsomeness, it is served cold."—[New York Times.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

To drive nails easily into hard wood first dip them in soap.

Oxalic acid in hot water will remove paintspots from window panes.

When sugar is partly burned in a gas flame it is destructive to mice.

When milk is used in tumblers wash them first in cold water, afterwards rinse in hot water.

Weak spots in a black silk waist may be strengthened by sticking court plaster underneath.

A polished table may be kept in a desirable state of brilliancy by rubbing it once a week with a flannel dipped in kerosene.

Bread and cake bowls, or any dishes in which flour and eggs have been used, are more easily cleaned if placed in cold water after using.

Salt will curdle new milk. Therefore in preparing custards, porridges, gravies and the like, the salt should not be added until the dish is prepared.

Oilcloth should not be washed with hot water or strong soap. These destroy the colors. It should be washed first with cold or milk-warm water and then rubbed with a cloth dampened in milk. Hearthstones should be treated in the same way.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

Egytian children are never washed until they are a year old.

The most dignified title among the Hollanders was stadtholder.

Sandwiches made by machinery are the result of a labor-saving device just invented.

In France the doctor's claim on the estate of a deceased patient has precedence over all others.

The roofs of Egytian temples are composed of huge blocks of stone laid from column to column.

Fulton G. Berry, of Centreville, Cal., has on his plantation a tree which last season produced 4,000 oranges.

There is a family in Boston named Head in which there are three brothers, named Abel Head, Earnest Head and Willing Head.

Robinson Crusoe and a man Friday appeared in connection with a contested election case in New York State a few years back.

A copy of a Chinese dictionary, which is said to have been made in the year 1109 B. C., is preserved in the museum at Pekin.

The king of Portugal has the most costly crown in the world. The gold and jewels of which it is composed are valued at $6,500,000.

The inmates of English prisons are employed in picking oakum, making coal bags for the navy and mail bags for the general post office.

A square copper coin, struck by the Swedish Government in the Sixteenth Century, is nearly one-half inch thick and weighs a pound and a quarter.

Mme. Eve keeps a dressmaker's establishment in New York, and not far away on the same street Mr. Adams makes fashionable attire for gentlemen.

Immense as is the value of the gold taken from the California mines since the discovery of the precious metal there, it could all be contained in a room forty feet long, twenty feet wide and fifteen foot high.

A set of iron fetters were exhumed in the church yard of St. Andrews, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, recently. It is supposed that a malefactor had been buried with the fetters attached to his ankles.

The greatest speed attained by sailing ships, according to Mulhal, was by the James Baines, 420 miles in twenty-four hours, and Flying Cloud, 412. The Red Jacket ran 2,280 miles in seven days, averaging 325 miles a day.

"Robinson Crusoe" was offered in turn to every publisher in London and refused by all. At last one bookseller, known for his speculative ventures, undertook its publication and made over 1,000 guineas. It has made the fortunes of scores of publishers since its appearance.

The works of Quitillian were revived by being discovered under a heap of rubbish in an Italian monastery. Those of Tacitus were found in a monastery in Westphalia, where they were being used as fuel by the cook. The original manuscripts of Justinian's Pandects were found in a cellar in a little town in Calabria.

Alcohol's Effect on Rabbits.

Experiments are being tried in the pathological department of the Johns Hopkins Hospital to ascertain the effect of alcohol on rabbits. Six rabbits were started several weeks ago on a diet of alcohol. They had a drachm a day diluted with water. The object of the experiments is to ascertain what amount and degree of fatty degeneration follows the use of stimulants. The liquid is forced into the stomach of the rabbit by means of a rubber tube.

It takes only little more than a minute for the effects to become apparent. Unmistakable signs of drunkenness set in. As with men, these spells of intoxication differ according to the nature and disposition of the subject. In one case a lively mood was noticeable. In other cases the rabbit will become stupid and heavy, his breathing will become fast and deep, and he will soon stagger like a drunken man, and fall down repeatedly. The rabbits get their doses once a day, and in a few cases every other day.—[New York Sun.

KILLED BY COLLEGE BOYS

SOPHOMORES SUFFOCATE A WOMAN AT ITHACA, N. Y.

A Most Outrageous Attempt to Break Up the Freshmen's Annual Banquet—Students' Lives Endangered by a Deadly Gas—An Entire Building Filled With Chlorine.

Just when the authorities at Ithaca, N. Y., were congratulating themselves that rushes and other disorderly conduct at Cornell University had been effectively stamped out, a tragedy occurs which plunges them into deep humiliation, smirching as it must do, the fair fame of Cornell.

For the past few days mischief has been breeding between the classes of '96 and '97. The sophomores have a grievance this year, as in all branches of athletics the freshmen have come out victorious. Several nights ago a number of freshmen were caught out alone by a gang of sophomores and a mixture of vinegar and milk was forced down their throats by main force. The place where the freshmen's banquet of this year was held is a four-story brick building, with a banquet hall on the top floor. To reach the hall one had to ascend a wide stairway, which was the sole stairway in the building. The lower floors of the building are occupied by various people, but directly under the kitchen of the banquet hall is a vacant room, and here is where the mischief was brewed. For two days the freshmen had a guard of half a dozen men stationed through the building to watch out for any sophs who might try to secrete themselves, but the guard was withdrawn at 10 o'clock at night. On the morning before the banquet the guard was doubled, but they must have been very lax in their watch, for it is certain that two sophs entered the building and camped out in the vacant room mentioned above.

The freshmen, in view of the hostile attitude of the sophs, decided to meet on the campus at 9 p. m. and march in a body to the banquet hall, which is down in the city. Long before 8 o'clock the street on which the building is situated was thronged with students. It should be remembered that the juniors and freshmen are one in an affair of this kind, while the seniors pat the sophomores on the back. In the building at about this hour were a larger number of juniors, who were guarding the stairs and entrance from intrusion. At about 9.30 the tramp, tramp, tramp of the approaching freshmen could be heard, and in a moment more they swung around the corner into the street on which the banquet hall faces. They were eight abreast, fully 400 strong, and they marched straight at a dense mass of humanity which blocked the entrance to the hall. When within ten feet of their opponents a shower of rotten eggs greeted them, which was their signal to charge double quick. Then ensued one of the worst rushes in the history of under-class contests at Cornell. Friends and foes alike slugged each other, and bruised faces and torn clothes were the order rather than the exception. The blows of the struggling collegians resounded on the night air like the snapping of a hundred whips. The local police vainly endeavored to quell the disturbance, but were mere toys in the hands of the mob, and to protect themselves had to use their clubs freely. If, perchance, a policeman sought to arrest one of the mob, the student was quickly released, and the policeman got a crack on the head for his trouble.

The fight—a rush as it is called, to make it more genteel—was ended in about half an hour, but only because the last freshman had disappeared in the doorway leading to the hall. The sophs knew too well the danger of trying to get up the stairs, as the juniors were standing guard with baseball clubs and other dangerous weapons which they would not hesitate to use. Then ensued a short time of quietness, but the crowd still hung outside the building awaiting some new developments. It was nearly midnight when the developments came. Suddenly out from the doorway rushed about twenty students, their faces blanched with fear. The crowd fell back instinctively, knowing that something unusual was the matter. The students who made the sudden exit made a bee line for the nearest drug store and begged piteously for an antidote to alleviate their sufferings. But a moment afterward an elderly colored woman was led out by two men. She could hardly move one foot before the other. Directly behind her came a younger woman, who was yelling and screaming at the top of her voice. The men took the elder woman over to Doctor Deckerby's and endeavored to resuscitate her. But all means proved of no avail, and in a few moments she died.

The police were in the meantime conducting a vigorous investigation as to the cause of the trouble. The victims were unquestionably poisoned by some kind of gas, and to find out how this was spread in the kitchen and banquet hall did not take very long.

The smell was very strong all through the building, and room after room was broken into to find the cause.

Finally, in a room directly under the kitchen of the banquet hall was the mystery solved.

Some one had entered the room and bored two holes in the ceiling above. On a table stood a large jug, corked, but in the cork were two rubber tubes which ran nearly up to the ceiling, where they connected with two glass tubes which ran through the holes in the floor, thus spreading in the room above the gas generated from the jug which was found to be chlorine, a mixture of salt and sulphuric acid. There was, however, no clew to the persons who had been guilty of this dastardly piece of business.

There is much rejoicing about town and among the students that the gas was sent into the kitchen instead of the banquet hall proper. It was doubtless the intention of the "practical jokers" to have the gas go directly to the banquet hall, and they were evidently under the impression when boring the holes through the ceiling that they were directly under the hall. Had this been the fact a terrible loss of life would have ensued, as the banquet hall was so crowded that before it could have been emptied in the wild rush that would have ensued a score or more victims must have been the result.

ESTHER CHRISTENED.

President's Younger Daughter the Principal in a Pretty Ceremony.

There was a pretty little ceremony in the Blue Parlor of the Executive Mansion, Washington, when, in the presence of the President, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Perrin, Dr. Bryant and a very few intimate friends, the younger child of the President was christened as Esther Cleveland by the Rev. Dr. Sunderland.

The baby was five months and nine days of age, and stood the ordeal without crying or fright. Mrs. Perrine, who is Mrs. Cleveland's mother, left Washington for her home in Buffalo after the ceremony.

Continued from first page.

plained that his sword was too short.

A personal friend said to Mr. Lincoln, "Mr. President do you really expect to end this war during your administration?" "Can't say, can't say, sir." "But Mr. Lincoln, what do you mean to do?" "Peg away, sir; peg away; keep pegging away!"

It was a spider that taught Robert Bruce to fight on courageously. He was driven to a barn one night for shelter. In the morning he saw a spider climbing a beam of the roof. It fell to the ground twelve times in succession; the thirteenth time he succeeded, and gained the top of the beam. He arose and said, "This spider has taught me perseverance. I will follow its example. Twelve times have I been beaten, the thirteenth I may succeed." He rallied his followers, met and defeated Edward, and was crowned king.

"With time, a mulberry-leaf becomes satin," says the old Chinese proverb.

"Hard pounding, gentlemen; but we will see who can pound the longest," said Wellington at Waterloo.

In the strife for greatness, all great master-spirits act upon the thought expressed in those words of Wellington's. It was such a spirit that gave the world a Luther, a Socrates, a Tully.

A grand motto for all who desire to become truly great to press on.

Patience is an element of greatness. Audubon manifested this to a great degree. After years of labor, when he had finished a set of drawings of birds made in the native haunts, they were destroyed by rats. But again, instead of yielding to discouragement, he plunged into the forest and after three years of incessant labor, repaired his loss, and laid the foundation of lasting fame.

Cyrus W. Field was another example of patient perseverance in a noble undertaking. In giving an account of the Atlantic telegraph, he says, "It has been a long and hard struggle. Nearly thirteen years of anxious watching and ceaseless toil. Often has my heart been ready to sink. Many times, when wandering in the forests of Newfoundland in the pelting rain or on the deck of ships on dark, stormy nights; alone, far from home, I have almost accused myself of madness and folly to sacrifice the peace of my family, and all the hopes of life, for what might prove, after all, but a dream. I have seen my companions one after another fall by my side, and feared I, too, might not live to see the end. And yet one hope has led me on; and I have prayed that I might not taste of death till this work was accomplished. That prayer is answered, and now, beyond all acknowledgment to men is the feeling of gratitude to Almighty God.—*Ex.*

Old Time Currency.

Miss Sue Graffius, of Alexandria, recently came into the HOME NEWS office with quite a collection of shin-plasters or old bank notes consisting of 12½ cent check, payable on demand from borough of Hollidaysburg, Dec. 10, 1842; the Schuylkill bank, $5.00, 1830; Port Carbon Savings Fund Society, 50 cents, Sept. 1837; Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. 50 cents, 1841; Bank of North America, Philadelphia, $5.00, 1829; Bank of America, Philadelphia, $5.00, 1820; Philadelphia Savings Institution, $5.00, 1837; Bank of Pittsburg, $10.00, 1813; 3 Bank of Lewistown, $10.00, 1844, 1845 and 1846.—*Home News.*

ROBERTSDALE.

Miss Lizzie Stellor returned home from Altoona last week.

B. F. Lane spent Sunday with friends and relatives at Three Springs.

The Methodists will commence a series of meetings in this place next week.

Harry Shearer was home from the Normal on Tuesday to cast his vote for Grow.

L. R. Smith visited his parents at Saltillo during the fore part of last week.

Allen Cutshall, Three Springs' enterprising merchant, shook hands with friends here last Friday.

Mrs. John Anderson, of Three Springs, spent a few days with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Brown last week.

On Friday evening Peter M. Connor, mine superintendent, was surprised by a number of his friends in the way of a birth day party.

We had a heavy snow storm on Monday. Snow fell to the depth of 23 inches and drifted very badly, making traveling very bad.

Since the new schedule went into effect on the E. B. T. R. R., trains leave Robertsdale for Mount Union at 9.16, A. M.; 1.10, P. M.; and 4.29, P. M.

Following is the report of Robertsdale schools for the 5th month:

No. 1—L. R. Smith, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Whole Attendance	5	18	23
Ave. "	5	13	18
Per cent. of "	91	78	85

Following are the pupils who missed no time: Peter Dempsie, Willie Davis, Peter Cole.

No. 2—Josie Shearer, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Whole attendance	23	25	48
Ave. "	18	20	38
Per cent. of "	79	81	80

Following are the pupils who missed no time: Thomas Morgan, Mary Davis, Sesbin Moel.

No. 3—S. Jennie Shearer, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Whole attendance	26	19	45
Ave. "	23	17	40
Per cent. of "	89	89	89

Following are the pupils who missed no time: Thomas Farrar, Melvin Hamilton, Daniel Black, Harvey Stevens, Gordon Stevens, Ralph Bollinger, Alphonse Primel, Frank Mulvihill, Pearl Shearer, Grace Edwards, Jennie Donaldson.

HUBELSVILLE.

We are sorry to say that Mrs. Jno. S. Miller is in very poor health.

Quite a number of the Oak Grove people attended the spelling bee at Water Fall last Tuesday night.

Miss Etta Newman, after spending several weeks in Trough Creek valley, has returned to her home in this place.

Samuel Gaster is the happiest man in all the country around and sings from morning till night, Baby mine! Boy mine!

Miss Maggie Shore, daughter of Calvin Shore, has been quite ill for some time, but we are glad to say at the present is improving and hopes for her recovery are entertained.

Orion Stevens, who has been visiting his uncle, P. M. Grissinger, for the last month, will shortly take his departure for his home at Mt. Morris, Ill. Mr. Stevens is an estimable young man and will be missed by his many friends.

The names of the pupils of Oak Grove school who missed no time during the month are Charles Newman, Charles Colegate, Harry Grissinger, Daniel Alloway, Mary Newman, Olive Grissinger, Nora Gladfelter, Ethel Barnett.

E. H. Corbin, of Altoona, is circulating among his many friends in this vicinity. He is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Alice Colgate. We hope he may enjoy his visit to the home of his childhood and return to his mountain home feeling that this has been a month well spent.

Rev. Covill preached a very plain, practical sermon to the people of Oak Grove on Sunday, using as the basis of his remarks, "Well done thou good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things. Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Our young folks have been learned to make the most of life. On last Friday evening about fifteen assembled at the home of P. M. Grissinger to celebrate his son David's twenty-first birthday. Mr. and Mrs. Grissinger are hospitable people. Everybody present enjoyed themselves and the hour for departure came too soon.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have this day purchased at Sheriff's sale all the personal property of James E. Walls and C. M. Walls, of Union township, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, wagons, horses, farm implements and grain in the ground. The same has been left in charge of said James E. Walls and C. M. Walls and all persons are cautioned to not interfere or meddle with same. A. B. SMITH.
Feb, 27.'94-f.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
[Estate of Andrew Parks, dec'd.]
Letters of administration on the estate of Andrew Parks, late deceased of Cass township, having been granted the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to settle same at once, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement. JOSEPH A. PARKS,
GEO. W. TAYLOR,
Jan.29-94.6t. Administrators.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.
(Estate of Lawrence O. Kelley, Dec'd.)
Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of Lawrence O. Kelley, late of Cass township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
CATHARINE A. DAVID,
K. A. LOVELL, Executrix.
Attorney for Executrix.

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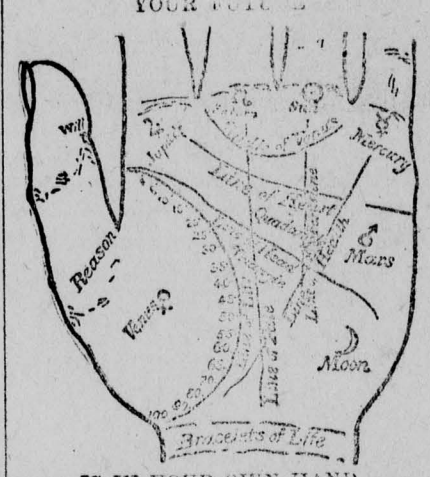

IS IN YOUR OWN HAND.

Palmistry assumes to tell what the lines in your hand indicate. It will amuse you, if nothing more. The above diagram almost explains itself. The length of the LINE OF LIFE indicates probable age to which you will live. Each BRACELET gives you thirty years. Well marked LINE OF HEAD denotes brain power; clear LINE OF FORTUNE, fame or riches. Both combined mean success in life; but you must keep up with modern ideas to win it. You will find plenty of these in Demorest's Family Magazine, so attractively presented that every member of the family is entertained. It is a dozen magazines in one. A CLEAR LINE OF HEART bespeaks tenderness; a straight LINE OF FATE, peaceful life; the reverse if crooked. A well-defined LINE OF HEALTH spares you doctors' bills; so will the health hints in Demorest's. No other magazine publishes so many stories to interest the home circle. You will be subject to extremes of high spirits or despondency if you have the GIRDLE OF VENUS well marked; keep up your spirits by having Demorest's Magazine to read. By subscribing to it for 1894 you will receive a gallery of exquisite works of art of great value, besides the superb premium picture 17x22 inches, "I'm a Dude!" which is almost a real baby, and equal to the original oil painting which cost $800; and you will have a magazine that cannot be equaled by any in the world for its beautiful illustrations and subject matter, that will keep you posted on all the topics of the day, and all the fads, and different items of interest about the household, besides furnishing interesting reading matter, both grave and gay, for the whole family and while Demorest's is not a fashion magazine its fashion pages are perfect, and you get with it, free of cost, all the patterns you wish to use during the year, and in any size you choose. Send in your subscription at once, only $2.00, and you will really get over $25.00 in value. Address the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York. If you are unacquainted with the Magazine, send for a specimen copy. A large QUADRANGLE means honesty; a large TRIANGLE, generosity; long FINGERS, DEVIATION OF THUMB strong will; LONG SECOND FINGER, reasoning faculty. The MOUNT OF JUPITER betokens ambition; that of SATURN, prudence; the SUN, love of splendor; MARS, courage; MOON, imagination; VENUS, love of pleasure; and MERCURY, intelligence. Take our advice as above and you will be sure to possess the best and most valuable quality.

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